The War Will Put an End
To Anglo-American
Imperialism

Nippon Times

Fight for Oppressed Asia's
Rights, For Her Freedom
and Light!

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THAI REACTIONS TO DIET SPEECH OF TOJO VOICED

Will Recognize First Independence of Burma, Philippines, Says Jaiyanama

FAITH IN JAPAN FIRMER

Decoux Expresses Satisfaction; Expects Better and Friendlier Relations

"When Burma and the Philippines become independent, Thailand will recognize them ahead of other countries," declared Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama to Japan Thursday in his message which he expressed on reading the epochal Diet speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Domei reports. Ambassador Jaiyanama said in his message that Burma and the Philippines have been promised independence on the basis of Japan's voluntary will and that, as a result, the path of co-prosperity in Greater East Asia can be said to have been consolidated by this atitude of Japan's.

Thailand, he said, will of course give its recognition to Burma and the Philippines, when these countries are independent, as their new friendly country of the Orient. Prime Minister Tojo's declaration is really grand and impressive, he continued, and nothing has made the objective of the War of Greater East Asia more distinct and clearer than this. That Japan's idea to give the Oriental races, who have hitherto lost freedom, freedom without demanding any compensation and that it is made clear solely out of the motive to benefit others will thicken the confidence of various Oriental races in their leader country, Ambassador Jaiyanama concluded.

Indo-China Happy

Domei

SAIGON, June 17.—Complete satisfaction of French Indo-China over Japan's policy toward that country as manifested by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his speech at the Japanese Diet yesterday was expressed by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, in an official statement through the O.F.I. News Agency today.

The Governor-General said that Premier Tojo's statement expressing Japan's immutable intention to propel a policy of closely cooperating with French Indo-China in appreciation of the attitude which the F.I.C. Government-General has taken under the complicated international development precisely conforms with the policy which the Government-General has adopted in accordance with the instructions from the Vichy Government.

"I am extremely satisfied to note this fact, and wish to declare that the French Government-General greatly expects the promotion of closer friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China," Vice-Admiral Decoux stated.

JAVA ADMINISTRATION PUSHES PLAGUE CONTROL

Will Start Organized Drive To Wipe Out Disease From Island

Domei

BANDOENG, June 17.—In order to stamp out the scourge of the bubonic plague, which took a toll of more than 10,000 lives throughout Java in 1935, the local Military Administration ordered the removal on June 15, of all families from the afflicted areas here to a selected site where new homes will be constructed.

It is recalled that all Java especially its western region, was known for its high death rate due to black plague. With this in mind the Military Administration authorities have been exerting their utmost to remedy the situation as soon as possible with the assistance of Japanese medical science.

In conjunction with this concerted drive against the dreaded disease, the Bandoeng Pest Prevention Laboratory, formerly Pasteur Institute, has been supervising various plague control movements among the local inhabitants, who have never before seen an organized medical battle of this kind under the Dutch rule.

Beginning June 20, the experts of the Laboratory will sponsor a pest prevention week and the local inhabitants will be organized into plague control units to fumigate and cleanse the diseased districts.

Clarifying Nation's Policy

The new measures for strengthening the wartime power of Japan are being discussed and passed at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet with a speed bespeaking the efficiency of the nation in emergency times. The picture shows the Ministers who were interpellated in the Lower House Committee meetings on Thursday giving their replies. Top left: Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister; top right: Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, center: Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo; bottom left: Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister; bottom center: Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Agriculture and Forestry Minister; bottom right: Ken Terashima, Communications Minister.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO LAND IS NIPPED

Axis Forces Decimate Foes Round Sicily

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The anti-Axis air forces which bombed Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa Island have mobilized all the fighters and bombers from Malta Island, Tunisia and Algiers, and are now engaged in duels with the Axis forces. It is now apparent that they are scheming a landing on Sicily.

The anti-Axis Headquarters in North Africa on June 16 announced that the anti-Axis forces conducted aerial attacks on the airfield on Sicily for two successive days, June 14 and 15. German reports from the front lines admitted the anti-Axis maneuvers in massing landing units around Pantelleria Island, the fact attesting to the enemy design first to paralize the Axis aerial strength in Sicily and then to mobilize the fighting forces around Pantelleria Island in conducting a landing operation on Sicily.

However, according to the announcement of the Axis Headquarters, the anti-Axis attacks on the island are being greatly obstructed by the effective counter-offensive by the Axis forces. The same announcement assured that the landing forces massed around Pantelleria were greatly diminished in strength due to the devastating air-raids by the Axis aerial units.

The anti-Axis camp which was over-raptured by its recent achievements in Pantelleria and Lampedusa Islands is now forced to realize the difficulty of landing on Sicily. The Basler Nachrichtin relaying a wire from London stated that the British Government authorities had admitted the impossibility of attacking Sicily successfully by the air forces single-handed, let alone attack the Italian mainland.

Japanese Raid Guadalcanal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—The Imperial Air Forces again blasted the American positions in Guadalcanal Island yesterday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Gigantic Bombs Used By Luftwaffe to Raid Anti-Axis Territories

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—Almost incredible photographs of the gigantic bombs, measuring at least one and one-half meter in diameter and three meters in length and weighing approximately five tons each, which are now being used by the Luftwaffe in their raids on the anti-Axis territories, appeared in the German papers yesterday. Recently, photographs of the aerial torpedoes being used by the Royal Air Force were published in a German paper, but, although the British detonators measure equally in length with the German missiles, they are no comparison to the enormous circumference and weight of the German bombs.

MORE MEN NEEDED FOR U.S., SAYS KNOX

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17—United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox declared that the American forces need 10,000,000 additional recruits by the end of this year, at the commencement exercises of Northwestern University, Illinois, yesterday in outlining the Government plans for the expansion and stabilization of America's fighting forces, it was reported from Washington.

Relative to the need for sailors and seamen, Knox elucidated that the American merchant fleet will be increased to three times the size of last year's fleet by the end of this year and that the number of warships will also be doubled the number of war vessels possessed last year.

Vice-Admiral Okuma Dies

Vice-Admiral Masakichi Okuma, consulting director of the Nichiro Fisheries Company, died of illness at his Kamakura home on Tuesday. He was 56 years old. His last position in the Navy was Commandant of the Ominato Naval Base in 1942. He assumed the present post last March. Funeral services will be held on Friday.

PAN-AMERICAN PRESS RUNS TOJO'S SPEECH

U.S. as Usual Distorts Part of Diet Address

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 16.—The press in the Pan-American countries prominently ran the speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo which was delivered before the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet today.

According to Associated Press dispatch, radio reports transmitted by the Domei News Agency for foreign consumption were intercepted and recorded by the United States Government.

Varied and wilful annotations have been added to the contents of the Japanese Prime Minister's address but no commentary has been added to the phase of the speech reiterating the assurance for the establishment of independence in the Philippines within this year.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, June 18, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Industrial Adjustment

NIPPON SANGYO—The chief problems connected with the enforcement of the industrial adjustment measures, the bills regarding which are now before the Diet, have been considerably clarified in the course of the discussions in the House of Representatives. The first point that has been made clear is that the industries to be subject to the adjustment are mainly the Class I industries. By Class II industries are meant the arms-manufacturing and machinery industries. The latter must undertake positive steps to adjust themselves since they form the pivotal center of the efforts to strengthen the fighting power of the nation in cooperation with the five main priorities industries. As regards Class III industries, they are composed of small-scale enterprises which cannot be expected to contribute to the strengthening of other industries whether in equipment, materials or labor.

The second point that has been clarified is the extent to which the State is to bear the expenses for the adjustment. Funds amounting to ¥4,600,000,000 or ¥4,700,000,000 are to be moved for the transfer of equipment and other assets involved in the adjustment. Public finance is to bear ¥2,230,000,000 of the amount, which will be the amount to be lost by the Industrial Equipment Corporation and the People's Rehabilitation Bank.

Thirdly, the Government has declared that in enforcement of the industrial adjustment plan, it would take into consideration transit relations and also the land planning conditions.

Fourthly, re-examination of the control associations and other industrial control bodies is to be undertaken along with the adjustment

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BUDGET TALKS ARE CONDUCTED WITHOUT HITCH

Kaya Points Out Japan's Taxation Much Lower Than That Of America or Britain

MUST SECURE VICTORY

Smooth Working of Projected Industrial Enterprises to Be Assured

Comparing the wartime taxation situation in this country with those in Britain and the United States, Finance Minster Okinori Kaya in his reply to an interpellation in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee Thursday morning pointed out that, while Britain was covering 50 per cent of its expenditure with taxes and the United States also depending for the major part of its revenue on taxes, Japan was depending on taxes only to 30 per cent of its revenue.

The Budget Committee met at 9:10 a.m. At once discussions were opened. Dr. Masataka Ota, of Shizuoka, wished to know what was the Government's policy for solving the urgent problem facing the nation. He emphasized that the authorities should probe into the material strength and material production capacity of the enemy in which, as Prime Minister Tojo had said, the enemy America was concealing its secret and fatal weakness. He further asked what the Government policy was for increasing the fighting strength of the nation and for completing the adjustment of industrial enterprises, for which the positive cooperation of the people was needed.

Must Secure Victory

In reply, Prime Minister Tojo said:

"The War of Greater East Asia is a war of unparalled magnitude. We must, with the cooperation of the people, secure victory in strategy without fail and completion of construction without fail. The Government has sought the cooperation of the people by every means and since the outbreak of the war has declared its policies through the medium of the Diet on several occasions. It has also done so through the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and other bodies, not only to the 100,000,000 people of the Empire but also to the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Government is determined to prosecute the war with the cooperation of all the peoples of the Sphere based on understanding."

After interpellating Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on the Government policy regarding the various peoples of the Sphere, Dr. Ota turned to the question of the industrial enterprise adjustment.

"The adjustment for increasing the fighting strength of the nation calls for organic and unified administration by the various Ministries concerned," he pointed out. "Hitherto, balance was lacking for some classes of industry and, also in the matter of co-ordination among the Ministries, thorough enough care was wanting. The aim of the adjustment is to secure epochal increase in the production of muni-

(Continued on Page 2)

SHIGEMITSU CLARIFIES POLICY TO CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD HAPPINESS

House of Peers Passes Bill On Prefecture Assemblymen

Record Speed Shown in Legislative Action; Amendment Bill on Special Cases of Army and Navy Work Accounts Law Also Considered

The first of the eight Government bills was passed by the plenary session of the House of Peers Thursday afternoon, registering a record speed in legislative action.

The session opened at 10:06 a.m. The House went into business at once and brought up:

(1) Bill pertaining to Prolongation of Terms of Office of Prefectural Assemblymen and the like, which was sent over from the House of Representatives and explained by Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando. It was at once referred to a special committee.

(2) 1942 Law No. 23 Amendment Bill (Special Cases of the Army and Navy Work Accounts Law, Army Air Arsenal Capital Special Accounts Law and Navy Arsenal Capital Accounts Law), which was sent over from the House of Representatives and explained by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. It was referred to a special committee and the House went into recess at 10:20 a.m.

The session was resumed at 3:05 p.m.

The House then took up:

(1) Bill pertaining to Prolongation of Terms of Office of Prefectural Assemblymen and the like, which had been passed by the special committee while the House was in recess. Prince Tomohide Iwakura, chairman of the committee, reported on its findings and the House passed the bill as reported, the first of the eight Government bills to become law in the current session of the Diet. The House adjourned at 3:12 p.m.

The Budget and Petitions Committees of the House of Peers met at 9:50 a.m. and omitting elections decided on their chairmen and vice-chairmen as follows:

Chairman of the Budget Committee—Count Hirotaro Hayashi, Kenkyukai.

Vice-Chairman of the Budget Committee—Baron Shozo Yabuki, Koseikai.

Chairman of the Petitions Committee—Viscount Koretaka Takahashi, Kenkyukai.

Vice-Chairman of the Petitions Committee—Baron Keiichi Kubota, Koseikai.

SINCERITY OF JAPAN MOVES PHILIPPINES

Emotion Seizes People at Tojo's Promise of Independence Within This Year

By IGNACIO JAVIER
Radio Commentator

Domei

MANILA, June 16.—No one but a Filipino can understand the overpowering emotions that seized he Filipino people today when Prime Minister Tojo promised independence to the Philippines within this year.

Not since the retrocession of all concessions and special priveleges to China has such a deadly blow been struck against anti-Japanese propaganda. Japan promised the Philippines independence clearly, unequivocally and promptly, asking nothing in return. Now Japan keeps the promise. Independence will be granted the Philippines. The date has been set without evasion or delay. There were some who doubted if Japan would keep her promise. We doubted because we heard other promises before, other declarations of friendship and goodwill and other proclamations of protection over the small, weak and oppressed.

Such promises were made in 1898 by the United States, but they were broken and thrown into the grave of the Philippine revolution. Other promises were made in 1916, vague promises that spoke of establishment of "stable government," with no one to agree on the definition of "stability." Fulfillment of the promises was delayed year after year for five, ten, fifteen years. Twenty years later the promise was renewed but not fulfilled.

With these precedents, who can blame us if we doubted again when Japan made her promises? But we counted without Japan's sincerity, a sincerity which is now revealed in all its power. Truly, if faith can move mountains, sincerity can move centuries. The sincerity of Japan has wiped away the tragic score of our mistake of opposition to her forces. The sincerity of Japan has swept aside all considerations of profit, power and revenge. Asking nothing in return, sincere Japan moved swiftly and steadfastly to clear shining goal and now has announced her readiness to fulfill her promise within this year.

Sincerity does not count time or weigh tariffs or place quotas or prohibit immigration. Sincerity asks for no guarantees or special priveleges. Sincerity only asks and deserves equal sincerity and faith. There can be no doubt the Filipinos will repay Japan's faith with faith,

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY PESSIMISTIC OF EUROPE LANDING

Britain Only Calmly Waiting But U.S. Putting Much Faith in Invasion

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—Optimistic views in the press circles in the United States and Britain have recently vanished to be replaced by anxiety and fretfulness as the people of these countries have been enabled to calmly observe the world war situation with the advent of a state of lull subsequent to the end of the Tunisian campaign and the occupation of Pantelleria Island and other Mediterranean isles by the anti-Axis forces.

Reflecting such a new turn in the situation, a B.B.C. commentator today declared that the British have abandoned their super-optimistic idea concerning the landing operations of anti-Axis forces and are closely watching the grim reality.

Frankly admitting the perturbed condition in the United States, a New York correspondent for the Manchester Guardian reports as follows:

Americans Are Interested

"Apparently, the whole of America is now engrossed in the subject as to when the landing operations on Europe will be commenced. It is a wonder that the Americans should be openly discussing this problem which must be kept strictly secret. If large-scale landing operations fail to be effected immediately, the Americans will be gravely disappointed.

"At the same time, the Americans are looking forward to a powerful counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces. In the meantime, United State military authorities who have propagandized that the American armed forces are powerful and well equipped evidently cannot afford to disappoint the public.

"The actual internal conditions within the country stand in sharp contrast to the optimistic elucidations by the authorities. Various organs established in the United States Government have failed to ascertain what the American people really need.

"Troubles have continued to pop up with regard to price control. Shortage of food supply is prevalent everywhere in America, while the miners of the Congress of Industrial Organization are threatening to go on a strike again.

"People have realized that the air arms, though they are effective weapon to destroy military and industrial establishments and to sever commissary lines, are not effective enough to deal a decisive blow to

(Continued on Page 2)

Greater East Asia Construction Is Key, M.P.'s Told

U.S., BRITAIN RAPPED

Foreign Minister Sees General Support of Japan's Principle of Equality

The text of the Foreign Minister's speech will be published in Saturday's morning edition.

Greater East Asia will be an immense contribution toward the construction of the foundations of world peace and happiness, declared Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Thursday.

The statement was made in the course of a reply to Dr. Masataka Ota, of Shizuoka Prefecture, who interpellated the Foreign Minister on the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and on international relations.

The Foreign Minister began by quoting Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his Diet speech to show that the policy of the Empire is for the elimination of iniquitous American and British influence from the Orient to make possible the realization of Greater East Asia.

He proceeded to disclose the destructive character of American and British policy in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the globe.

Principle of Equality

Speaking of the Empire's policy he said that it is based on the principle of equality. He expressed his strong conviction that before long the world generally will come to support it. He had a feeling, he said, that even America and Britain will gradually understand it and give in to Japan.

The gist of his speech follows:

Prime Minister Tojo in his Diet speech yesterday made it clear that it is the immutable policy of the Empire to free Greater East Asia for ever from the long years' yoke of the United States and Britain and restore it to its natural condition.

He also spoke about the work which is proceeding today of constructing Greater East Asia, and mentioned the need of defending Greater East Asia. He indicated that the 1,000,000,000 residents in the Greater East Asia area are rapidly getting a strong conviction that Greater East Asia cannot hope to get emancipated without bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively successful end, and that there can be no such thing as the happiness of the masses of Greater East Asia if the work of constructing Greater East Asia is not completed.

He proceeded to declare that it was high time that endeavors had been made toward meeting the wishes and expectations of the masses of Greater East Asia and rewarding them for the spirit of collaboration with Japan they were demonstrating. He went into particulars of the plans of the Government for getting Greater East Asia to return to its proper and natural condition.

It was manifest that the intention which impelled the Prime Minister was that of bringing about a condition under which the peoples of Greater East Asia, some enjoying complete independence and others with comprehensive participation in government all with their cherished desires satisfied, will be in a relationship of equality and reciprocity and good neighborly collaboration.

Empire's Position Clear

The position of the Empire is clear. We will construct East Asia, stabilize East Asia, and defend East Asia from forces which would disturb its peace.

Our policy of getting the races and nations of Greater East Asia to realize their long cherished desires and work together in a relationship of equality and reciprocity has expression in our new policy toward China to usher in a new era in Sino-Japanese relations and establish a relationship of neighborly friendship between the two countries. The Empire has the idea of

(Continued on Page 2)

ENTERPRISE SCHEME EXPLAINED BY KISHI

Commerce and Industry Minister Clarifies Adjustment to Bolster War Power

"The enterprise adjustment program, sponsored by the Government, has as its basic objective the consolidation of the general mobilization setup of the Empire's industrial capacity," Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi asserted in answer to questions put by Kuranosuke Koyama, of Miyagi Prefecture, and Chu Funada, of Tochigi Prefecture, at the Enterprise Adjustment Committee Meeting in the House of Representatives Thursday.

Enlarging on the program, Mr. Kishi said the adjustment is divided into No. 1 industry, No. 2 industry and No. 3 industry and will be carried out in an appropriate manner. The utmost importance is attached to the transfer and utilization of factories, equipment and labor power in No. 1 industry. Next in importance is the program for the elevation of productivity and adjustment of system in No. 2 industry.

Continuing, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi had the following to say:

Positive Policy

"The proposed adjustment is not one based on a negative policy to cope with lack of raw materials, but on the contrary is prompted by the policy of concentrating the increase and strengthening of fighting strength of this country through mobilization of industrial power. The proposed policy naturally is a positive one to say the least.

"Not only peace industry but some key industries will be included in the adjustment. A basic renovation also will be introduced into the status, technique and system of key industrial domains for the utilization of plants, equipment and labor power. The adjustment of No. 1 industry will contribute a great deal toward the providing of labor and reclamation of metal products. Fiber industry, foodstuff industry, metal industry and chemical industry are included in the No. 1 industry category.

"Matters related to production curtailment, holdings of stocks, change of occupations and abolition of jobs will be decided by a Occupational Change Consulting Council to be organized by the authorities concerned in the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

"By the No. 2 industry is meant the five key industries and mechanical industry, all of which form the mainstay of the increase of the Empire's fighting strength. All efforts will be directed to the raising of efficiency in technique and labor power, thereby increasing productivity.

"The No. 3 industry is one on which too much cannot be expected. Those involved in this need to be readjusted, due to shortage of materials for production."

Both Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki replying to an interpellation by Ryogoro Kato, of Aichi Prefecture, at the same committee meeting the same day, explained the adjustment of fiber industry and its transfer to Southern Regions. The Government policy, they said, is to keep intact the present production of goods for use of infants and the capacity of production for export to the Southern Regions. Idle factories are expected to be moved to the Philippines, Java and others steadily.

Money needed by the Government in connection with the proposed enterprise adjustment is estimated at about ¥4,683,000,000 consisting of ¥3,809,000,000 directly required for the purchase of equipment and ¥874,000,000 for other funds incidental to the task, according to information submitted to the House of Representatives by the Government on Thursday.

JAPANESE TRANSFER PROFIT

Will Present It to Nanking Authorities Today

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 16.—Following the transfer of 128 out of 140 former enemy factories, the Japanese Military authorities in Central China have decided to present about 30,300,000 yuan, being the revenue made by these factories while under the Japanese management, to the National Government of China, it is learned.

The official presentation is scheduled to be held tomorrow, it is said.

Decoux Thanks Japanese

Domei

HANOI, June 17.—The French Indo-China Government today announced that Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, expressed deep appreciation to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in French Indo-China for a recent donation of one ton of quinine.

Budget Talks Are Carried on Without Hitch

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. Consequently the closest contact with the Army and Navy is necessary as at the front. Closer contact and co-ordination between the Army or Navy-managed plants and private industries are important. The factories under the supervision of the Army and Navy authorities should also be placed well within the system of controls, because if they are exempted that would impair the working of the system as a whole. What is the opinion of the Prime Minister on the question of co-ordination between the fighting services and the various Ministries?"

Co-ordination Important

Prime Minister Tojo replied:

"Since the various Ministries are much concerned in the adjustment of industrial enterprises, co-ordination of their efforts is of course important. It is especially important in this case inasmuch as the projected adjustment is an urgent and complicated affair. On the part of the Cabinet, it is endeavoring to assure the smooth and just working of the projected measures by the institution of a Cabinet Advisory System, Administrative Inspection System and the like. We wish to make further efforts toward that end also in other ways."

Dr. Ota: "In making the proposed industrial adjustment, it is of course necessary to prevent the generation of the so-called drifting purchasing power but the main point is the nature of the adjustment itself. There should be sufficient flexibility in the enforcement of the measure so that the adjustment would not be impaired on account of the problem regarding the funds involved. How are the two factors to be reconciled?"

General Tojo: "We shall endeavor to prevent the generation of surplus purchasing power but at the same time we must guard against this consideration impairing the smooth enforcement of the adjustment policy. The Government intends to maintain a nice balance between the two factors."

Dr. Ota: "What is the Government's estimate of its financial burden accompanying the adjustment?"

Take Over Purchase

Tsuneji Taniguchi, Vice-Minister of Finance: "The Government will take over by purchase about ¥3,800,000,000 in equipment and other assets and if to this amount is added the subsidies to the enterprisers involved and other appropriations the total will come to between ¥4,600,000,000 and ¥4,700,000,000. The Government will bear about ¥2,380,000,000 of this sum."

Dr. Ota: "The budget now before us is featured by an extremely large amount of engagements to be borne by the State treasury outside the budget. What if this huge amount should be incorporated into the budget in the future?"

Finance Minister Kaya: "Although the amount for which the consent of the Diet is asked is so large, the Government will not be the sole party that will purchase the equipment and other assets of the enterprisers changing their occupations and those enterprisers who will remain at their present occupations will also buy some of the equipment and other assets. The method for the settlement of such accounts forms the project now before us. The contracts amounting to ¥3,500,000,000 will not, as a matter of fact, all be required to be spent. The monetary institutions are to loan out up to ¥500,000,000 but in ordinary cases they will not be required to pay out money. The share to be borne by public finance will be ¥2,200,000,000 and out of this amount money will be paid out at need. Not all the engagements planned by the Government are to be borne outside the budget."

Dr. Ota: "How will the Government contrive to secure the absorption of the funds thus released? Since it is impossible to change the ¥27,000,000,000 goal of savings, the Government should devise same other means of absorption."

Funds Absorbed

Finance Minister Kaya: "The funds released by the new measure must be absorbed and banked up even more urgently than th ordinary national income. Thus the bill for disposing of the funds involved in the industrial adjustment is aimed at preventing such surplus purchasing power."

Dr. Ota: "The influence of the industrial adjustment on taxation will be quite extensive. Among the national taxes, the revenue from the juridical person tax will certainly decrease. I think that the existing taxation system, especially the direct tax system, should be re-examined in the light of the industrial adjustment measure."

Finance Minister Kaya: "In wartime, taxes are bound to increase. It is said in some quarters that the pace of tax increase in this country is slower than in Britain or the United States. Britain is covering 50 per cent of its expenditure with taxes, while the proportion of tax revenue in the total revenue of the United States is quite large. The proportion in this country is only about 30 per cent. But in the actual settlement of accounts the natural increase in tax revenue is larger here than in Britain or the United States. There they are always finding that the tax revenue does not attain the estimated amount so that they are always in the red on this account. We shall give the question of the influence of industrial adjustment on tax revenue thorough consideration."

The committee went into recess at 12:05 p.m.

The plenary session of the Budget Committee reopened at 1:16 p.m. Mr. Keishiro Sukekawa, of Fukushima Prefecture, asked about the foodstuff policy to which Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki appropriately answered. The latter pledged that the Government will take necessary steps for a better distribution of fertilizers, agricultural implements, and labor. Mr. Sukekawa also questioned on fisheries which problem was duly answered by the same Minister.

Mr. Mitsugu Tanaka, of Hiroshima Prefecture, put an interpellation on the prevailing condition of the Lungyen Iron Mine in North China. To this, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi answered in detail. The interpellator further asked questions on the iron mining industry. Mr. Kishi pointed out the rising expectations of the industry. Mr. Tanaka then referred to the reclamation of metal products following the proposed enterprise adjustment. Mr. Kishi minutely dwelt on the question.

TOJO'S DIET SPEECH IMPRESSES KODAMA

Difficult to Imagine Happiness Of Indonesians, Adviser to Military in Java Says

One of the persons most impressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's administrative address Wednesday before the Imperial Diet was Count Hideo Kodama, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Java.

Asked to comment on the Prime Minister's speech which, besides promising the grant of independence to the Philippines within the current year revealed the Imperial Government's intention to accord Indonesians the privilege of participation in government step by step commensurate with their ability to do so, Count Kodama told Domei Wednesday:

"It is difficult to imagine the happiness of the Indonesians when told of the Imperial Government's intention, as was clarified today in the Premier's address, of granting them the privilege of participating in the government, when it is considered that for many years they have been attempting to liberate themselves from the oppressive Dutch rule."

Count Kodama pointed out that the Indonesians first became nationally conscious at the instance of the Russo-Japanese War. This desire to govern themselves reached a fervent stage during World War I and through spread of education an attempt was made to stimulate the general masses into bettering their lot, he said. In spite of the tyrannical oppression of the Dutch authorities, the Indonesians for many years struggled to gain their freedom, sometimes even resorting to rebellious acts.

"The seventy to eighty million Indonesians valiantly continued their movement for freedom through all these years only because they were convinced that they had a true friend in Japan," Count Kodama said. "The Indonesians welcomed the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as an opportunity to show their trust in Japan. Their all-out cooperation given to the Imperial Armed Forces on their landing on Java and in their operations that followed is beyond description.

"Following the military operations, the Indonesians have been giving utmost cooperation in reconstruction efforts. They have amply manifested their desire to become a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and are doing everything possible to contribute their share toward its establishment."

Sincerity of Japan Moves Philippines

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan's sincerity with sincerity. Between sincere friends there is no need for bargaining, no need for wheedling, begging, asking .

The Filipino people, inspired by Japan's idealism and generosity, will strive to equal it. The free, independent Philippines will cooperate fully with Japan in successful prosecution of this sacred war with faith and trust in its inseparable comrade and friend.

SHIGEMITSU GIVES JAPAN'S BASIC VIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

carrying this policy out in a thorough manner and get the spirit of the policy extended to the whole Greater East Asia area to make it possible for the 1,000,000,000 peoples inhabiting the area to work together. This is the true construction of Greater East Asia.

As is a matter of general knowledge, this policy is inspired by the very spirit which has impelled the Empire ever since it was founded, a spirit of sincerity about which there cannot be any question raised at this moment. The spirit of neighborly friendship and cooperation is a spirit one would be justified in getting spread to the remote corners of the world. It is an ancient spirit in the Empire which has always observed it since its founding. It is very ancient. At the same time it is very new.

Why it is very new will be seen if the international relationships are considered. What policies, historically, were the policies of America, Britain, and the Netherlands? What were the policies of these countries toward the Orient? Politically, the policies of these countries were for dividing and ruling other countries.

The policy of Britain toward India was to divide the Indians and govern them taking advantage of the condition. The policy Britain pursued toward the European continent was one of balance of power. As is known, Britain was keen on getting Japan and China to part and come to blows. It was moved with the idea of precluding the coming into existence of any one great country in the Orient.

Difference in Policies

Let us have a look at the economic, especially colonial policies of America, Britain, and the Netherlands. These countries made a point of occupying colonies, closing them, and enriching themselves to the exclusion of others by exploiting them. Thus their policies were fundamentally different from the policy upheld by our Empire which is for throwing open the resources of the world and for the establishment of the principle of reciprocity. If the doings of these countries in the economic field are considered, what policies they followed toward China, India, and Asia will become clear. These iniquitous political and economic forces have to be eliminated. Otherwise the way to real constructive work will not open. The Empire tried much to embody the great spirit which has been actuating it since its founding only to find that there were difficulties which were too much for it. What is it that up to today we have been unable to make a full display of our great spirit? The chief reason is that subversive American, British and other influence had intruded into the Orient and was at work. These vicious forces have gradually been eliminated by a supreme effort of Japan, by armed action. In other words, they have been wiped out directly by the Imperial Army, Navy, and Air Forces. In this way the way to constructive work has been opened, and we are going to see the spirit of the Empire getting embodied in Greater East Asia. The armed power of the Empire defended East Asia and it is bound to defend East Asia in the future. We find the development of a condition permitting all the races and nations of Greater East Asia to unite in defending the Greater East Asia area from all forces intent on mischief.

Such policies as that which was followed by Britain in the Orient and other parts of the world are policies of destruction in that they are for the satisfaction of the political ambitions of the countries following them, taking advantage of the political disturbances instigated by them in other countries. The purpose of the policy of our Empire is to end these policies of destruction, make a clean sweep of the forces working for these policies, and get the peoples of East Asia to interest themselves closely in the construction of Greater East Asia.

For Emancipation

As has been said by me, the policy of our Empire is for the emancipation of Greater East Asia. A stable Asia and Greater East Asia are hopeless things unless there is the end of the American and Britain exploitation of Greater East Asia. Asia today is no longer an American and British colony. The American and British policies are always exclusive, exploiting, and monopolistic, and there is an economic war wherever these policies are pursued. These countries say that they do not use war as an instrument of policy. Yet they thought fit to declare an economic war and sought to bring other countries to their knees. The freezing order was an act of war. It was the cause of the War of Greater East Asia. America and Britain no longer are friends of the races and nations of the Orient. No. They are foes.

In the west we see Germany and Italy doing the protection of smaller countries. This presents a contrast with America and Britain which are showing themselves indifferent to the interests of smaller countries for the defense of which they were telling the world at the beginning of the war they had joined the war.

The policy of the Empire, has been stated by me, is for the emancipation of the races and nations of East Asia and for the construction of Greater East Asia. Unlike American and British policy, this policy of our Empire is construction, and has considerable significance to the peoples of Greater East Asia. Ours is a policy which is according to the principle of justice. For this reason I have a strong conviction that before long the whole world will come to understand and support it. I have a feeling that our foes will understand it and give in to us. Such is the principle which is guiding the Empire in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia and in the construction of Greater East Asia. When our policy has prevailed, Greater East Asia will be a reality and there will be dawn on entire Asia. I have no doubt that Greater East Asia will be a great contribution to the peace and happiness of the world."

Enemy Pessimistic Of Europe Landing

(Continued From Page 1)

the enemy, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill claimed. Consequently, pessimistic views have begun to prevail with regard to the future outcome of the war."

Europe Strongly Fortified

Meanwhile, the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung in its editorial entitled "The Fortification of Southeastern Europe" appearing in today's issue emphasized the fact that Europe is fortified both strategically and morally against any attempt of anti-Axis invasion.

"Having realized the impossibility of landing on Western Europe with the completion of the Atlantic fortification, the anti-Axis forces are planning to invade the Balkan Peninsula as their only means left," declared the German newspaper.

"However, the Balkans which used to be a base for disturbing the peace in Europe before the war, have now been converted into a steel fortress.

"To be more concrete, Bulgaria, under the command of King Boris, is determined to defend the country to the last man, while Rumania, Hungary and Jugoslavia are no less strong in their resolve.

"Slovakia, with its powerful army, is advocating 'Down with the Anti-Axis,' while Italy has solidified its last stand for a decisive battle, grimly determined never to give an inch of its territory to the enemy.

"If the anti-Axis forces further attempt to launch an invasion, German and Italian forces will smash them to pieces at their advance bases. If the enemy fails to realize the futility of landing operations, he will have to regret in the future."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

of business enterprises.

As it is known by all the Class 1 industries which will become the main object of the adjustment are such as the fiber, food products, metal and glass industries, the so-called peace industries. That in spite of the several adjustments carried out in the past these industries still have surplus facilities, materials and labor which can be used in other fields shows well the elasticity of our peace industries. In this adjustment the Enterprise Adjustment Law, the Metal Reclamation Law, and the Labor Adjustment Law will be used whenever necessary, showing that these industries have entered the last stage of adjustment and the industries now the object of adjustment merit sympathy. We hope that in effecting the adjustment, full consideration will be shown for the industries' positions and that, together with effecting just appraisals in buying up their facilities, the facilities, materials, and labor will be shifted where they will be most suited, thus to aid the strengthening of fighting power.

The securing of transportation power was one of the chief considerations in working out the plan for the adjustment of enterprises. Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi speaking of the relationship between the portland cement industry and coal said that it had been decided not to disturb the portland cement factories in areas to which it is comparatively easy to transport coal. In view of the condition of transportation, it is but proper that uniformity should have been avoided in the method of adjusting enterprises. The need of the moment is to avoid measures which are not based on the actualities. An important question in this connection is the housing of laborers who have to go to other places to work in the process of the adjustment of enterprises. Where laborers have to go to distant places to work it is up to the authorities to see that they are properly housed.

MONGOLIA ANNOUNCES PROGRAM FOR MOSLEMS

Will Guide Them on Vocational, Religious, Educational Problems

Domei

KALGAN, June 17.—With a view to mobilizing the 100,000 Moslems in Mengchiang in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia today announced a policy for educating and guiding them.

According to the announcement, the policy aims to educate and raise the status of the Moslems so as to qualify them for the work of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It also aims to protect and purify their religion, promote harmony with other races and instil in them an anti-communist spirit.

In order to carry out the foregoing policy the Government will foster vocational training and industrial enterprises, give guidance in improvement of living, sanitation and hygiene, organize the elementary school system, offer religious guidance and conduct house-to-house investigations.

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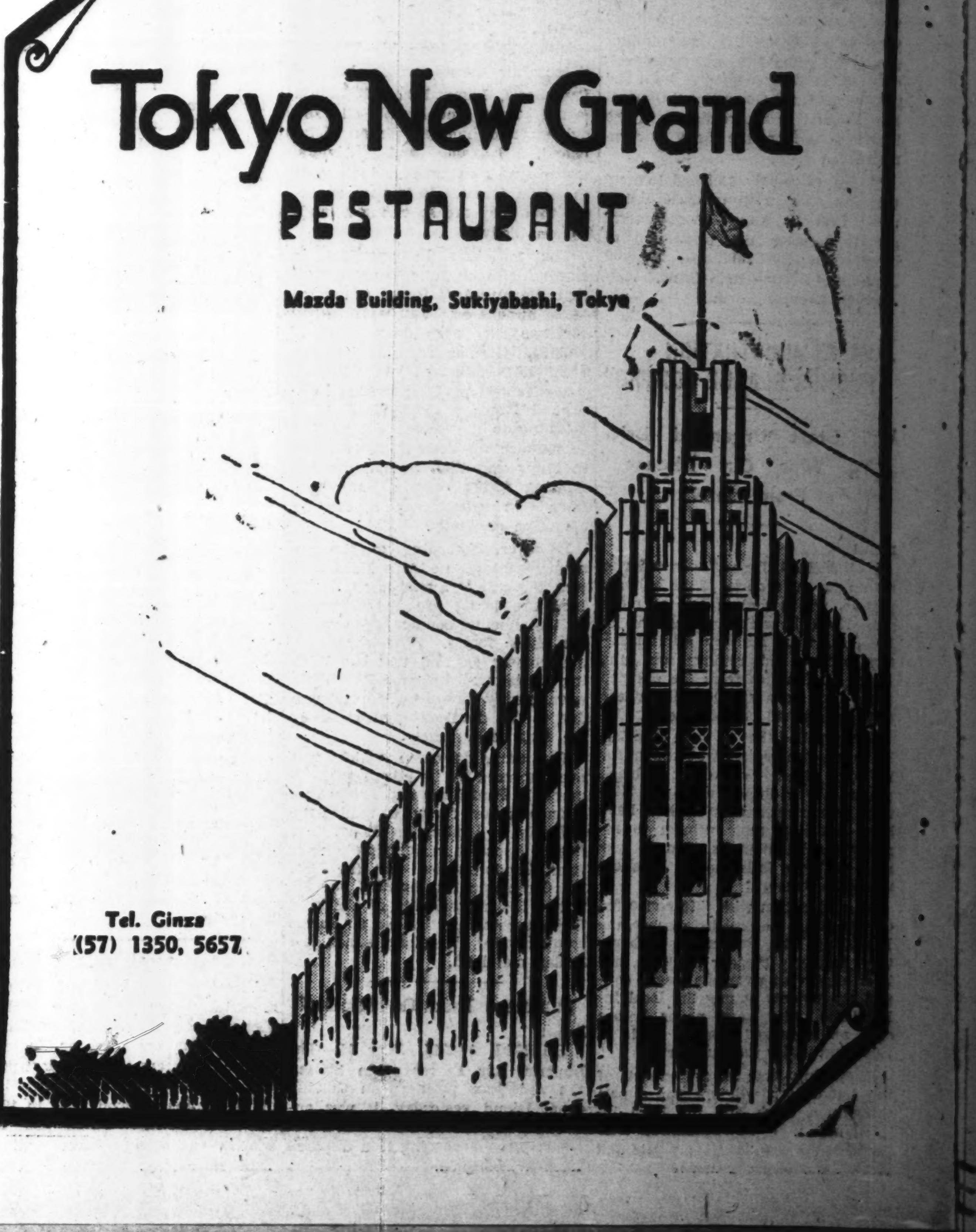
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BURMA YOUTH BODY PRAISES WORK HERE

President Maung in Message To Simulate Activities of Japanese Young Men

The youths of Burma look upon their brethern in Japan as the savior of East Asia and they will do their utmost to cooperate heartily and establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to a message issued by U Hla Maung, president of the East Asia Youth League of Burma, to the youths of this country. U Hla Maung is a member of the Burmese Inspection party now in the capital.

Greatly elated by the independence promised to them by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, the message revealed that the young men of Burma are determined to found a New Burma by joining hands with the Japanese youths to build a new movement somewhat similar in scope to that set up here.

Text of Message

Following is the text of the message sent to the Japanese youths:

As representatives of the youths of Burma, we the members of the Central Executive Committee of the East Asia Youth League of Burma, take this privilege to convey to the youths of Japan our sincere goodwill and best of wishes for the achievement of the ideals which all Asiatic youths cherish.

Now that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the East Asiatic peoples are strengthened, thanks to the timely leadership and unfailing efforts of Japan, the youths of Burma feel more anxious than ever that the peoples of East Asia irrespective of race, creed or age, should have a thorough understanding among themselves so as to make the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Ideal an absolute certainty.

The Burmese youths heartily welcome Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration about the future of Burma and sincerely believe that the promised independence will soon materialize. We, however, realize that it would hardly be possible for a small country like Burma to stand alone and encounter the problems and forces of the day. Independence, we all crave for, and strength, we must have by all means.

Building New Burma

The youths of Burma aim at moulding and shaping their Fatherland in such a way that Burma could take its right place as a strong and independent unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The East Asia Youth League of Burma as a matter of fact, has been established with this end in view. Youth organizations of several years' standing and youth leaders of various shades of opinion in Burma have joined hands to build up a new movement more or less on the model of the Japanese Young Men's Association Movement.

Realizing that not force alone, but faith also is the test of great nations and that spiritual training is essential for the national reconstruction all the world over, we have spared no pains to instill into the minds of the Burmese youths the ideals of selflessness, service and self-confidence. With harmonious and mutual understanding among the East Asiatic peoples, we believe, that this new spiritual outlook will certainly contribute a new chapter to the greatness of East Asia.

The Youth Movement in Burma would certainly be regarded as still infantile compared with that in Japan as far as chronological age and magnitude are concerned. Nevertheless, the youths of Burma, have countenanced both fair and stormy weathers within the compass of their short experience. As every independence-loving people would have done, the Burmese youths took every opportunity to demonstrate their unity and sense of hostility whenever civil liberties were suppressed during the British regime, and not a few of the youth leaders sacrificed their lives for the freedom of their people.

The spirit of revolt of the youths of Burma against British oppression was at its apex at the time when they came into contact with the Japanese Forces which came to liberate them. The East Asia Youth League of Burma, therefore, emerges as a product of the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm for peace and prosperity of Asiatic countries through goodwill, mutual understanding and effective cooperation.

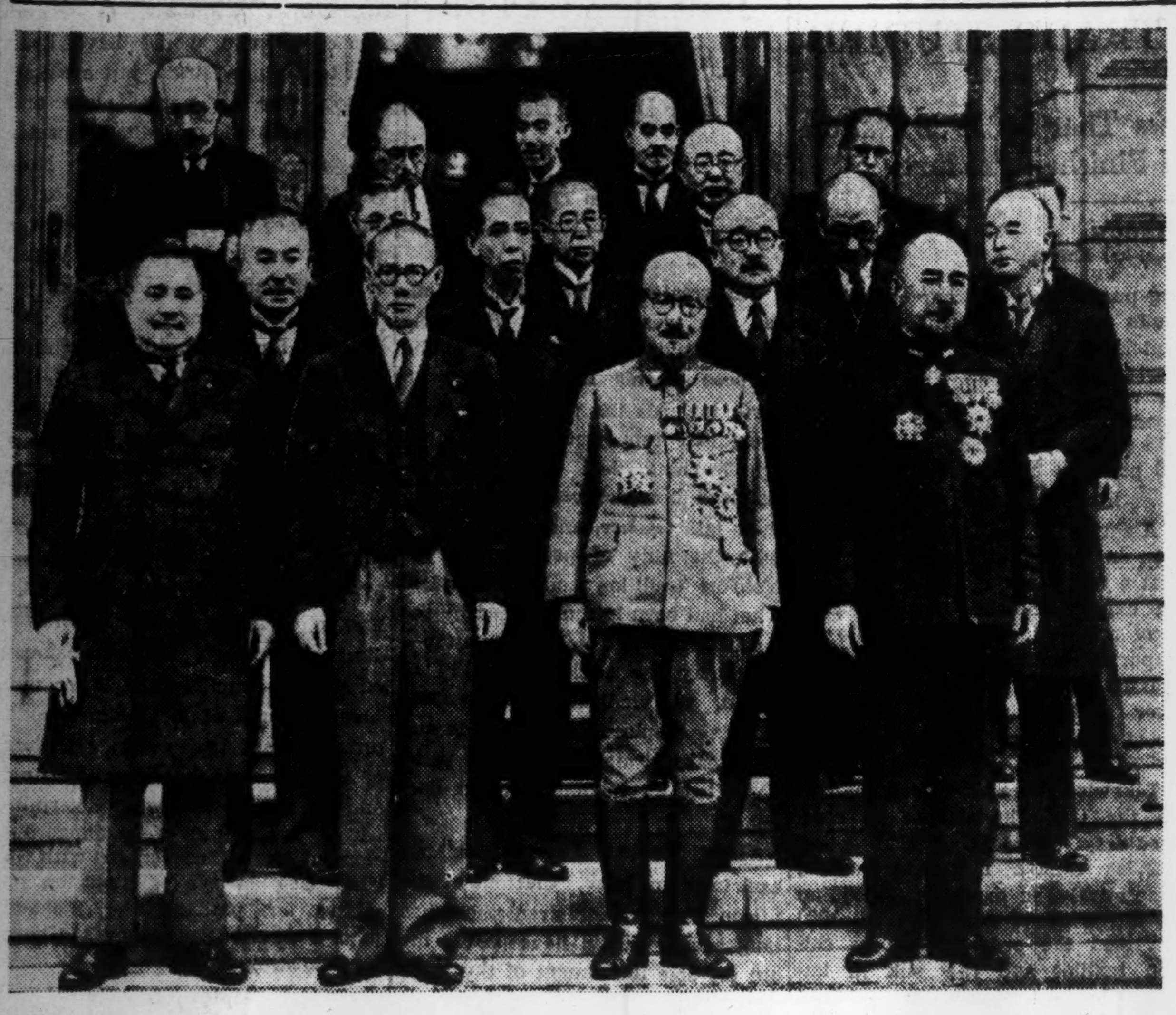
Many Activities Recalled

Ever since the expulsion of the British, Burmese youths have been fully occupied with various activities connected with all aspects of the War of Greater East Asia. To ensure an absolute victory, the youths of Burma are whole-heartedly devoting their time and energy in such branches of the war effort as the Burma Defense Army, Burma National Service, Civil Defense and the Thailand-Burma Railway Construction Corporations. Besides these activities of military or semi-military nature, the youths of Burma through the East Asia Youth League are propagating among the masses the ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Burmese youths look up to Japan as the champion of East Asiatic nations, and as such, are eagerly awaiting an opportunity to exchange ideas with the youths of Japan on subjects of mutual concern so that the youths of both countries might be able to pool their efforts with greater efficiency in solving the vital problems confronting East Asia.

We are eagerly awaiting the day when Committees of Inspection could be exchanged between the two countries. It is our sincere belief that a closer relationship between the Youths of the two countries without individual or national selfishness would contribute considerably toward the reconstruction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Cabinet at the Diet



The 82nd session of the Extraordinary Diet has started its heavy work of legislating important measures to ensure final victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Picture above shows members of the Cabinet at the Diet building after the opening ceremony on Wednesday.

Attu Is Isle of Hardship

Small Defending Garrison on This Bleak Island Had to Suffer Indescribable Difficulties In the Discharge of Its Duties

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The glorious memory of the Attu garrison, which, fighting to the last man, fell in battle amidst the bleak northern fogs, is still fresh in the minds of all the Japanese people. Fighting against a numerically superior foe on the one hand and against unfriendly elements on the other, the indomitable 2,000, flowers of Japanese warriorhood, have left an ineradicable mark on the history of the world's warfare.

The story of the unspeakable hardships endured by those officers and men on Attu Island was narrated by a former member of the garrison who had been sent to his home regiment shortly before the landing operation of the American force took place.

Superior Private Yukichi Sasagawa, a native of the town of Miyako and the narrator of this story is one of the men who had been attached to the Attu garrison and who had pledged to share life and death with the 2,000 men under Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki. Three weeks before the day on which the landing operation of the large American force took place, he was ordered back to his home regiment on account of the wound he had received while discharging his duty. He left the Island on April 21st promising to come back to his comrades as soon as his wound was healed, and on arriving in Japan, he was interned in a Army Hospital. However, he was not destined to rejoin his comrades; for, he was released from the service a few days ago.

Faces Appear in Mind's Eye

"When I close my eyes," says Superior Private Sasagawa, "the faces of my late Commander and those of my comrades come floating before me. It seems as if their smiling faces, looking just as I saw them while I was with them, are going to speak to me. I can see, as clearly as if I were actually seeing, the circumstances under which the American forces made the landing, and the way my comrades fought and fell to the last man. I can feel the last stirring charge of my comrades in my skin and flesh.

"I cried when I heard on the 30th of last month about the progress of the fighting over the radio," he says continuing. "I begged for an immediate reinstatement in the garrison as soon as I heard the news, but I was refused, and instead I was released from the service. What a luckless fellow am I that I was wounded by the enemy shell."

Thus the wounded hero tearfully laments over his ill luck in not having been able to die fighting with his comrades. The following is the story of conditions prevailing on Attu Island as related by Superior Private Sasagawa

"Our unit made a landing at 'Holtz' Bay on Attu Island about 1 a.m. on the night of a certain day in January. The passage from X X Base to the Island was being swept by a terrific storm. The wind velocity there was 45 meters per minute, and our ship, which was a good sized one, was rocked like a leaf while most of the men became sea-sick. Though the wind and the waves subsided visibly as we approached the Bay, we were quite taken aback to see the fierce snowfall. However, we made a safe landing.

Approach Shore

"As soon as we were on the shore, an orderly came running toward us and without warning, asked us, 'How is the home land?' 'Our home land is perfectly peaceful and every body is well,' we told him. The orderly began to weep. Great drops of tears streamed down his cheeks. How happy he must have been to hear the news of his beloved home land! 'I shall come over tomorrow to hear more about home,' he shouted back as he left us.

"Daylight began to appear about 4 a.m. the next morning. At 6 a.m. as we were preparing our breakfast, we were paid an unfriendly visit from 2 enemy fighter planes and 6 Boeing-B heavy bombers.

"The day after that we crossed the mountain pass and moved to Massacre Bay district. The 6 ri (24 kilometers) of mountain road was difficult going as the pass was steep and the snow-covered road was slippery. On arriving at Maraka Bay district we constructed sentry posts on suitable locations and assumed our duty as a guard unit.

"During our stay in the Bay districts, we performed our duties without noon meals as there was a dearth of water, our only water supply being obtained from a small waterfall on the summit of the pass. "Almost every day the enemy scouting planes showed their sinister figures against the sky above us. It was on January 29th that an enemy air formation composed of 2 fighter planes and 6 bombers came swooping upon our positions, dropping two 1,000 kilogram bombs near us. The explosive power of the 1,000 kilogram bombs was terrific. There were a few casualties among our men, but they were not serious. Thus Mr. Roosevelt was gracious enough to send steel and powder messages to us almost every day, and during four months of our stay in that district, there were only 13 days in which we did not receive the American President's messages. In the meantime our men became so used to the enemy air raids that they began to feel lonesome when the enemy planes failed to show their familiar figures.

Enemy Ships Bombard

"It was about the end of January, two months before we completed our work of strengthening our positions around the Bay, that we were surprised by hissing zooms and terrific explosions of the enemy shells, just as an enemy hydro-plane came snooping about our positions. 'Bombardment from the enemy ships, Sight the enemy!' We were ordered. We strained our eyes to see if we could sight the enemy ships, but in vain. Apparently the enemy were shelling us from a distance of about 40,000 meters. Soon, however, the enemy ships approached the Island to a point where physical eyes could see them, tiny spots against the white horizon. There they were far off in the distance where the sky and the water seemed to meet each other. Soon we discovered that the enemy squadron was composed of 1 class A cruiser, 5 destroyers, and several submarines. The exploding shrapnels began to fall all around us. We received from headquarters an order to be on our guard as the enemy showed signs of attempting a landing. Thereupon we took up our positions along the shores and waited for the enemy.

"About this time the morning fog had lifted and the sun began to shine. We could see the enemy ships against the brightening sky, spurting thick volumes of white smoke each time a gun was fired. 'Oh, look. It is just like a news picture.' Some one shouted. Honestly it was a stirring sight to behold even though they were enemy ships. As soon as the thick white smoke dispersed, the camouflaged hulls would become visible, but in a minute the white smoke would envelope the ships again. Then we would be shaken by the roar of the guns that rolled like the thunder, and the enemy shells would zoom over our heads exploding with terrific detonations and kicking up clouds of tundra into the air. The bombardment continued for three hours and a half dropping more than 2,400 shells on the Island. Fortunately there were no casualties among our forces.

Rest on Sundays

"Soon we discovered that the enemy raiders took a day off on Sundays. Thereupon we took turns to rest on Sundays. Some of us, instead of spending the day in idleness, improvised fishing hooks with nails, and lines with shoe strings, and going down to the shore tried our luck in catching codfish. We were quite successful in our fishing attempt as we caught as many as fifty codfish in one day, and thanks to our industry we were never pressed for fish in our meals.

"From March on, the daily visits of the enemy began to get more lively. Moreover, the lengthening daylight gave advantages to the enemy. It was dawn at about 1:30 a.m.; the sun was up about 2:30 a.m.; and the enemy planes came swooping down upon us by 3 a.m.

"Our supply of food was interrupted about this time, and we were obliged to reduce our food rations in order to save the provisions on hand. It was not easy to have our rice reduced to 4 "go" from the 6 we were allotted each day up to that time. The situation was further aggravated when our rations were reduced to 2 "go" a day, but encouraging each other with the thought of our comrades-in-arms in the South Pacific areas who are enduring much worse conditions, we kept ourselves in good spirits.

"The sun used to set about 8 p.m. in that bleak North, and with it a beautiful night would descend upon us. The sky would be clear and the Big Bear constellation would appear to the south of our positions, while the North Polar Star, shining like a moon, would come up from behind the mountain so near that we felt as if we could reach the star with our hands. The white snow-covered mountains around our positions glistened like crystals in the starlight, and everything would be quiet and serene and impressive as there were no enemy raids in the night.

Terrific Winds

"The wind that swept over the Aleutians was something terrific. Once we were caught by a wind with the velocity of 55 meters, and one of our men on guard duty was lifted fifty meters up into the air while a box of canned goods weighing 12 kilograms was lifted more than 200 meters, the canned goods inside the box coming down like rain when the box went to pieces in the air.

"Toward the end of March, we were attacked by 4 enemy fighter planes and 7 heavy bombers about 11 a.m. 'We're having some visitors. Let us get the tea ready.' Someone shouted as we ran for the trenches. However, the suddenness of the enemy raid gave us no time to reach the trenches, and we were forced to lie flat on the ground as the enemy planes were already directly over our heads. Lying on the ground I lifted my head and looked up to see what was coming. I was then seized with an illusion as of seeing a flock of crows flying through an evening sky. It was not a flock of crows, but it was a 'flock' of bombs hurtling through the air. The bombs exploded near our positions with terrific thunder. I felt a stinging shock on my back as I fell temporarily unconscious from the effect of the deafening blast. Coming to myself after a while, I looked about me, and to my great chagrin found several of my comrades killed on the spot. I myself was vomitting a stream of blood. 'Don't look at the blood.' I told myself, and I was doing my best to repress a nauseating feeling. Soon a medical attendant came to me and said, 'Are you all right?' 'I don't know,' I answered and then vomitted more blood. I must have fainted from the loss of blood because I know nothing more about that terrible raid.

Lying in Cave

"When I came to again, I was lying in a cave with a candle light flickering dimly. The rock walls of the cave were shining in the dim light. It was the field hospital of Attu Island, and the army surgeon with an attendant was caring for my injury.

"My injury was internal bleeding caused by a large piece of tundra striking my back as it came down after being blown up into the air by the explosion. It seems that one of my comrades, seeing it come down, warned me of the fact, but I could not hear his voice as the explosion made me temporarily deaf. My condition improved quickly, and I was able to be up in about two weeks. However, the army surgeon thought I was not fit for active service on the Island any more and decided to send me back to the home regiment in spite of my avowed intention of remaining in the service with my comrades. Thus I was returned to my company until a connection could be made with a ship sailing for Japan proper."

An Open Letter

(Continued from Page 4)

ed for over half a century without any qualm.

Even if, however, the amendment bill now troubling the House of Representatives so much should be passed, how exactly will it benefit the Chinese people? In the first place, when as many Chinese as possible are needed at home for the restoration work, how many Chinese will find it worthwhile or even possible to break through the Japanese blockade and cross the Pacific over to America? The fact is that the only party that will benefit to some extent from the passage of such an amendment are the 46,000 Chinese now living in America, all the rest of the hundreds of millions of Chinese receiving only a bad cheque that cannot be cashed. In return for that, the United States is demanding of the people of China an unlimited sacrifice of lives and expenditure of resources and service to America at the risk of their very national existence.

MASAHARU KONDO

June 17.

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TOKYO. FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1943

Propaganda Is So Funny!

I

Hale Sparks, a ubiquitous commentator for a San Francisco radio station, says that Japanese propaganda is funny. He enjoys it even more than the famous old Joe Miller joke book, he claims.

To illustrate, he mentions some alleged mistakes or inconsistencies in Japanese radio broadcasts which he says amused him greatly. All Japanese propaganda is like that, he scoffs, good only for a laugh!

It is fortunate that Mr. Sparks has such an easily aroused sense of humor which enables him to find a joke in every Japanese announcement. Otherwise how tragic life would be for American propagandists like himself who have the thankless job of advertizing non-existent American virtues to a disbelieving world!

To add to his enjoyment of life, here are a few more items of news which the Japanese have broadcast at some time or other. For a man of Mr. Sparks' remarkable sense of risibilities, these facts should have been good for plenty of big laughs. For instance:

That news about the destruction of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor on the opening day of the war, after responsible American naval leaders had boasted they would wipe out the Japanese Navy inside of three weeks. And the way in which the American authorities denied, the Japanese announcement concerning the extent of the American losses, only to admit the truth of the Japanese reports after a lapse of one year.

That news of the flight of General MacArthur to Australia after his assurance that he would never desert the Philippines and that American aid was sure to come in time.

That news of the fall of Corregidor and the abject surrender of tens of thousands of American troops after the American military leaders had assured the Filipinos that Corregidor would never fall.

That news of the capture or disastrous forced landings of all the American aviators who took part in the raid on Japan on April 18, 1942, and the final humiliating American confession of the truth of the news from Japanese sources of the American failure, after the Americans had falsely maintained for a year that the raid had been a success.

That news of the Japanese occupation of Burma and the complete severing of the Burma Road with the consequent completion of the blockade of Chungking, after Roosevelt's promises that American aid would continue to flow to Chungking—promises which have even yet been unfulfilled, judging from the continuing wails from Chiang and his underlings.

That news that the Filipinos are cooperating so heartily with Japan that complete independence is to be granted within this year, in contrast to the American record of unfulfilled promises and the American claims of Japanese insincerity toward the Filipinos.

The news that poured in from Malaya, Burma, the East Indies, and the Philippines of native inhabitants refusing to aid the Anglo-American-Dutch overlords at the time of the Japanese advance, and the news that is pouring in now of the enthusiastic support these same peoples are giving to Japan's program of building up the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The news of the way in which Japan swept away Anglo-American power like a hurricane to establish military control over an area extending from the northern Pacific, through the islands of the central Pacific, over all the East Indies, the Philippines, Malai, and Burma to the very threshold of India; and the news that all that the Americans have been able to do after one year and a half of the war is to counter-attack at just a few of the most remote island outposts at the very outermost corners of this vast empire.

Laugh at these facts which are grist for the Japanese broadcasting mill, Mr. Sparks—or laugh them off, if you can!

II

On the Japanese side, also, even with our less developed sense of humor of Mr. Sparks' variety, we manage to find things we can laugh at. When General Kishimoto, mayor of Tokyo, spoke at a meeting recently, Mr. Sparks and his colleagues referred to him as Dr. Shimamoto, member of the Diet and a prominent leader of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Mr. Sparks and his colleagues also announced that an unnamed former Japanese ambassador has declared that Japan would never grant independence to Burma or the Philippines. And that was just a couple of days before Prime Minister Tojo made his epochal announcement regarding the imminent granting of Philippine independence.

Mr. Sparks or his colleagues also announced that the president of Tokyo University stated that Japan would lose the war. That was a safe announcement for the American broadcasters to make, for where is there a university named "Tokyo University"? Did they mean Imperial University, or Waseda University, or Keio University? Just where is this "Tokyo University"?—it certainly doesn't exist in Japan.

There was also that American announcement in the early days of the war about the alleged sinking of the Japanese battleship "Hiranuma". Hiranuma! A Japanese battleship by the name of Hiranuma! Need anything more be said?

Mr. Sparks or his colleagues some time ago announced also that an American submarine had sunk a Japanese battleship in the Sumida River just as it was being launched right in sight of the Tokyo crowds which had gathered for the ceremony. Submarines and battleships in Sumida River, which is just deep enough for mud scows!

And perhaps it was the same American submarine whose commander was reported by the American propagandists to have come so close to shore at Yokohama that he was able to see the horse race at the Negishi Race Track through his periscope. Remarkable periscope that can peer over the cliff and down the other side of the bluff which stand between the shore and the race course!

Yes, Mr. Sparks may have an unsual sense of humor, but we Japanese also have our jokes.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

The horse harnessed to a carriage is only a part of it, the master is he who drives it unattached. We are enjoined to work with vigor and yet retain our detachment of mind. For our deeds must express our freedom above all, otherwise we become like wheels revolving because compelled. There is a harmony between doing and not doing, between gaining and renouncing which we must attain. Our daily flow of prayer carries ourself into the supreme Self, it makes us feel the reality of that fulness which we gain by utterly giving ourselves up, makes our consciousness expand in a large world of peace, where movements are beauty and all relations are truths because of their inner freedom, which is disinterestedness.

* * *

We are like a stray line of a poem, which ever feels that it rhymes with another line and must find it, or miss its own fulfilment. This quest of the unattained is the great impulse in man which brings forth all his best creations. Man seems deeply to be aware of a separation at the root of his being, he cries to be led across it to a union; and somehow he knows that it is love which can lead him to a life which is final.

A Year Ago Today

June 18, 1942

According to a detailed report of the surprise attacks on Dutch Harbor, previously announced, the Imperial Naval Units in the face of the stormy weather peculiar to that region effected courageous attacks on Dutch Harbor on June 4 and 5, reveals the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters. In these operations it has been confirmed that the Japanese Units shot down 21 enemy planes and at the same time destroyed the major portions of important enemy military establishments.

* * *

Explaining the double expansion program of the United States fleets which has been approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee, Carl Vinson, chairman of the same committee, declared that the United States navy has decided to concentrate all its energies on the construction of aircraft-carriers, and suspend the building of battleships.

* * *

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada today ordered all unmarried and married men, without any children, of 35 years of age or under to register for wartime labor in Canada.

* * *

The fighting spirit of the Chungking troops on all fronts has greatly deteriorated since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, said the commander of the Third Division of Chungking's 24th Group when he surrendered with his men following a crushing defeat at the hands of the Japanese.

* * *

Due to the speedy progress of reconstruction activities, the Island of Cebu, the largest of the Visaya Islands in the Philippines, is steadily regaining its former prosperity, although the island was heavily damaged by the intense scorched-earth tactics carried out by the retreating American forces.

* * *

The successes and failures of American war economy are much discussed in the United States. Pessimistic utterances of the press were sharply criticized by President Roosevelt as being a sixth column, undermining the American war effort,

POSSIBILITIES OF PLANNING OUT JAPAN'S FUTURE TRADE STUDIED

Review of Past Figures Shows That by 1939 Nation Was Important Exporter of Finished Products

By TEIZO INOUE
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

Part II

Below are given the figures of Japan's trade with various regions in the Pacific and Asia in 1939 and their ratios to the total:

Countries	Exports (In ¥1.000)	Ratio (%)	Imports (In ¥1.000)	Ratio (%)
Manchoukuo.	535,680	15.0	405,560	13.9
Kwantung L. T.	755,942	21.1	61,740	2.1
China	455,478	12.7	215,661	7.4
Hongkong	30,557	0.9	982	—
Philippines	24,743	0.7	49,117	1.7
F Indo-China	1,981	0.1	26,651	0.9
Thailand	26,023	0.7	5,536	0.2
Burma	21,555	0.6	15,064	0.5
Malaya	22,430	0.6	115,839	4.0
D.E.I.	137,802	3.9	71,629	2.5
Borneo	958	—	11,353	0.4
Australia	73,724	2.1	74,103	2.5
New Zealand	12,276	0.3	5,396	0.2
India	210,995	5.9	182,263	6.2
Ceylon	14,544	0.4	4,194	0.2
Outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere	1,251,662	35.0	1,672,569	57.3

The above figures are calculated at the average exchange rates in 1939 which were as follows: In French Indo-China, 100 Francs to ¥14; in Thailand, 100 Bahts to ¥158.37; in the Philippines, 100 Pesos to ¥192.81; in Malaya, 100 Straits dollars to ¥199.64; in Hongkong, 100 Hongkong dollars to ¥106.12; in the Dutch East Indies, 100 Guilders to ¥206.58; in India, 100 English pounds to ¥1,707; in Australia, 100 Australian pounds to ¥1,364; in Burma, 100 Rupees to ¥112.81.

It is seen from the above list that, of Japan's total exports for 1939, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere accounted for as much as 65 per cent, of which the major shares were taken by Kwantung Leased Territory, Manchoukuo, China (the yen-bloc countries), India and the Dutch East Indies. Of Japan's total imports in that year, 42.7 per cent came from the same sphere, with Manchoukuo, China, India and Malaya in order as the largest sources of supply in the Sphere.

Greater East Asia's (comprising the regions listed above) aggregate exports in 1939 were ¥16,211,659,000. Japan took ¥3,576,370,000 or 22 per cent and ranked head and shoulders above India (15.3 per cent), Australia (10.8 per cent), the Dutch East Indies (9.5 per cent), Malaya (7.7 per cent), China (6.4 per cent) and Manchoukuo (5.1 per cent). This equals 55 per cent of the total internal exports within the Sphere, amounting to ¥6,553,541,000 or 40.4 per cent of the aggregate. By internal exports are meant exports from certain regions of Greater East Asia to others within it.

Greater East Asia's aggregate imports in 1939 were ¥15,541,399,000, of which ¥2,917,666,000 or 18.8 per cent were from Japan. Japan, thus ranks high above Australia (13.7 per cent), India (13 per cent), Manchoukuo (11.7 per cent), Malaya (9.5 per cent), China (8.6 per cent) and the Dutch East Indies (6.3 per cent). Japan's share represents over 40 per cent of the total internal exports, which were ¥7,028,367,000 or 45.2 per cent of the aggregate.

This predominance of Japan's in Greater East Asia's trade must be enhanced still further, particularly as she is the leader of this zone.

Now for Japan's trade again. Of the ¥3,576,400,000 worth of merchandise exported by Japan in 1939, the bulk were domestically manufactured goods, re-exports of imported articles amounting to only ¥12,100,000. The principal exports and their values are listed below (figures are in one million yen):

Wheat-flour	54.2
Aquatic products including agar-agar	70.1
Sugar	42.4
Canned goods and foodstuffs	132.0
Cereals, beverages and comestibles	103 6
Chemicals	103.0
Cotton yarn and knitting yarn	74.3
Raw Silk	506.3
Coton textiles	403.9
Woolen textiles	51.8
Silk textiles	47.4
Rayon textiles	137.4
Coton goods	78.6
Paper and paper goods	120.1
Porcelainware	48.6
Ironware	76.3
Vehicles	91.1
Machinery	209.2
Lumber	128.6

Similarly, the majority of the ¥2,917,700,000 worth of imports into Japan in 1939 were goods wholly manufactured abroad, re-imports being, again, as small as ¥12,300,000. The principal imports and their values are (figures are in one million yen):

Beans	123.6
Oil-yielding materials	31.0
Cereals and flours	46.0
Beverages and comestibles	49.9
Leather and hides	36.8
Wax and wax goods	262.5
Raw rubber	57.5
Chemicals	70.6
Raw cotton	462.0
Hemp	36.9
Wool and woollen yarn	72.6
Pulp	56.5
Coal	78.4
Ores and metals	848.5
Machinery	249.9
Lumber	32.3
Fertilizers	143.9

The above lists show that, in exports, finished goods amounted to 54 per cent, goods for manufacturing purposes to 26.5 per cent, foodstuffs to 12.1 per cent and raw materials to 5.1 per cent. In imports, 48.5 per cent was taken up by raw materials, 29.5 per cent by goods for manufacturing purposes, 13.4 per cent by made-up goods and 7.9 per cent by foodstuffs.

Finished Goods Increase

A review of the latest trade situation in Japan, in comparison with that a few years ago, discloses that, in exports, finished goods exceed semi-manufactured ones, while in imports, raw materials and semi-manufactured goods predominate over finished products. This is proof enough of Japan's industrial progress.

Likewise, there have been changes in the trade importance of commodities. Up to about 1939, cotton textiles ranked first and second, respectively, in exports. The jump in the price of raw silk in 1939 reversed the order. Next to cotton textiles and raw silk in importance are foodstuffs (mainly canned goods, aquatic products and wheat flour), machinery, ores and metals, silk textiles, lumber, paper, chemicals vehicles, cotton goods, ironware, cotton yarn, woolen textiles, porcelainware and silk textiles, these 18 items taking up over 80 of the total exports. In imports, ores and metals rank first, followed by raw cotton, oils (including mineral oils), machinery, beans, bean-cake, coal wool, chemicals, raw rubber and pulp, these 11 items making up over 85 per cent of the total imports.

Formerly, fibrous products were the principal items both in export and import. Of late, however, metals and machinery occupy prominent positions in export and import alike. This tendency, far from being a temporary phenomenon, may be said to reflect Japan's shift to heavy and chemical industries under the national policy.

Here is a rough classification, by commodities, of Japan's trade connections. Export—raw silk chiefly to the United States, then Britain, France, Australia; cotton textiles to India, the Dutch East Indies, British East Africa, Iraq, Australia; machinery chiefly to Manchoukuo, then China; rayon textiles to Manchoukuo, India, Australia; canned goods and foodstuffs to Britain, the United States, Manchoukuo, China; lumber and paper chiefly to Manchoukuo and China. Import—raw cotton from the United States, India, China, Egypt, British East Africa; beans and bean-cake mostly from Manchoukuo; coal chiefly from China, then Manchoukuo and French Indo-China; wool chiefly from Australia, then China; raw rubber from Malay and the Dutch East Indies; pulp from the United States, Norway, etc.

Review of Trade Items

A general review of Japan's trade items by countries is given.

Exports to Manchoukuo and Kwantung Leased Territory: ores and metals, machinery, lumber, ironware, rayon textiles, wheat-flour, paperware, aquatic products, sugar; imports from: beans, bean-cake, oil-yielding seeds, coal, hemp.

Exports to the United States: chiefly raw silk, then canned goods, foodstuffs, porcelainware, vegetable oils, aquatic products; imports from the United States: raw cotton, scrap iron, copper, raw oil, pulp.

Exports to China: lumber, machinery, paper, aquatic products, refined sugar; imports from China: coal, raw cotton, leather, wool, hemp.

Exports to India: cotton textiles and yarn, rayon textiles and yarn; imports from India: raw cotton chiefly, then hemp.

Exports to the Dutch East Indies: cotton textiles and yarn, rayon textiles, hosiery ware; imports from Dutch East Indies: raw rubber, lumber.

Exports to Australia: rayon and cotton textiles, raw silk; imports from Australia: mostly wool.

With Britain, Germany and Canada, Japan had one-sided trade, exporting canned goods, foodstuffs, raw silk, rayon textiles, lumber, toys, etc. to the first-mentioned country and importing synthetic dye-stuffs from Germany and lumber, etc. from Canada.

Trade with Hongkong, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaya and Burma was nothing to speak of. Coal, cotton textiles, cotton yarn, etc. were exported to Hongkong and cow-hide, iron and scrap steel, etc. imported therefrom. French Indo-China was a buyer of chemicals, cotton yarn and piece-goods and supplier of vegetable oils, coal, etc. Our exports to Thailand were cotton textiles and imports, rice and teak. The Philippines imported hosiery ware, rayon piece-goods, coal, canned goods and exported Manila hemp, lumber, etc. Trade with Malaya was in cotton and rayon textiles, coal, etc. (exports) and raw rubber, iron ores, etc. (imports). Burma bought chiefly cotton textiles and supplied rice.

(To Be Concluded)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Last Days of Hirata

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

The greatest gain of Hirata's Kansai trip was spiritual. He came home, convinced once for all of the purpose of his life, his duty on earth towards the gods. The three accredited representatives of Motoori learning had virtually pronounced him the best successor of their late teacher, and charged him with the duty of perpetuating the Motoori tradition and to complete what had been left unfinished by the master. It was a sublime mission—to clarify the ancient morality of Japan, to vindicate the national learning inculcated by the gods and thus make straight the sacred paths perverted by noxious foreign doctrines.

"How gracious is thy will," he exclaimed in verse, "that out of the fifteen hundred children thou has taught thou should have picked me out the sole instrument of thy great design!"

He sat down to work, his heart aglow with inspired faith. Henceforth his dingy little study became a veritable literary volcano. Every year, nay, every month there issued from it a new book or a series of new books, all bearing directly or indirectly on national learning. Time glided quickly and unnoticed. His face was wrinkled, his hair gray, which made his lean and hungry aspect a shade more gaunt, even fierce. His supremacy in Japanese learning now stood undoubted, unchallenged. But as his fame in the scholastic world rose, exactly in the inverse ratio did his prestige fall in the estimate of the Bakufu authorities. Nor was its reason far to seek.

First Blow Struck

As already said before, the orthodox learning of the day was "Jukyo" (Confucianism), especially of Teishu school. The very term "gakumon" (learning) was of Chinese origin, so that in popular estimation "Japanese learning" partook something of the nature of a paradox. The great scholars and professors at the Seido, highest seat of learning in Yedo, who enjoyed honorable social positions in the Shogun's capital, were of course of this orthodoxy. In the eyes of such persons Hirata's new learning naturally appeared to be a very dangerous thing, and indeed there was cause enough for apprehension. Hirata was gaining ground not only among court nobles of Kyoto but even among some influential daimyo in Yedo. Now it was being confidentially whispered that a certain influential lady in the inner Shogunal court was recommending Hirata's books to the Shogun. Sparks were falling on the roofs of the historic Seido!

At last in 1835 the first blow was struck. Hayashi, hereditary president of the Seido, memorialized the Government ostensibly in answer to the latter's inquiry regarding "one Hirata Atsutane."

"It had been recently reported to us concerning this man," said the memorandum, "that he, professedly a devotee of a species of Japanese learning, has set up a dogmatic school of his own and been propagating seditious opinions derogatory to the time-honored teachings of Buddha, Confucius and Shinto, thereby misleading innocent people and corrupting public morals. Making our own investigation into the matter we have found this report to be perfectly true. Moreover, we find that Hirata who was formerly in the service of Lord Itakura of Matsuyama, has deliberately left it in order to worm himself into the good favor of a superior daimyo, Lord of Owari, that he may better promote his nefarious plans. The best way to deal with him would be to advise the Lord of Owari to discharge him."

Hayashi had urged the application of "economic sanctions" to his enemy.

Second Blow

The "O-Metsuke" (Great Censor whose duty was to see to the good conduct of daimyo) happened to be Torii Yozo, second son of Hayashi or younger brother of Hayashi, the president of the Seido, and a word from this official was enough to scare the Owari clan into washing their hands clean of the dangerous Hirata, as we have already learned.

Ronin once more, Hirata in 1838 found what looked like a windfall. Lord Satake of Kubota in Dewa—Hirata's native province from which he decamped when 19 years old—was an intelligent, liberal-minded man of about 30 who was staging a general reform in his clan administration by improving the educational system and keeping "office open to talent," invited Hirata to come back to his clan. He offered a revenue of 100 koku (the same as granted to his father, Owada) and the choice of his coming back in his present name of Hirata instead of reassuming the parental one of Owada. The clever young lord was doing honor no less to Hirata than to himself. Other and greater daimyo would have been glad to capture Hirata, but after all Kubota was his native place and Lord Satake his hereditary master for generations in the past. Now that his Lordship was willing to let the bygones be bygones, Hirata was grateful enough to become vassal of the Kubota clan once more.

Meanwhile owing to famine and other natural calamities, combined with Bakufu maladministration, rebellious outbreaks were reported from several districts, of whicn the most serious was Oshio Heihachiro's uprising in Osaka (February 1837), followed in June of the same year by a smaller but no less sensational peasant rising in Kashiwasaki, Echigo, of which the ringleader was Ikuta Michimaro, the best-beloved of Hirata's pupils. The latter outbreak, though of small dimensions, unfortunately had every symptom of a regular revolutionary uprising, and the authorities were determined to stamp out every dangerous element at all concerned with it. They cast an eye of suspicion on Hirata, or perhaps the incident gave them the excuse they had been long looking for.

Home-going

In June 1840 the Bakufu ordered Lord Satake to submit a report on the character of his new retainer Hirata, to which the daimyo made the following succinct and non-committal answer.

"Since his boyhood in which he left our clan, Hirata had been a diligent student of classic works, and later won renown in Yedo, so we have taken him back with 100 koku."

Six months later the Bakufu again issued an order to Lord Satake, this time in a stern voice of inexorable justice, that Hirata should be immediately sent back to his native town, Kubota, and be "forbidden to publish any more books."

The next day (New Year's Day) Hirata was unexpectedly summoned to the official residence of Lord Satake—perhaps for the honor of drinkng his Lordship's health on this auspicious day, as he thought, but no,—to hear the melancholy news.

Hirata passed the next ten days packing his books—his best earthly possessions—in fifty boxes, and calling on his friends and patrons to bid a long adieu. Then on the 11th, placing his son-in-law, Tetsutane and his family in charge of his Yedo residence, he departed from the capital for ever, accompanied by his wife (Orise II) and one male servant, on his journey to his native town after an absence from it of 45 years.

(To Be Concluded)

Javanese Gnomes

(From an Old Classic)

By W. J. VAN DIENST

A rich man who eats bad food and dresses himself poorly; a virtuous man with a mean character and bad conduct, who seeks the company of bad people; an old man, well-aged of vile behavior, unwilling to act according to the doctrine of the sacred writings—these are the three kinds of people whose life is useless and of no value.

* * *

A barrel with a little water dashes and shakes when carried; when it is full, the water is quiet. A cow that lows heavily and dulltonedly does not give much milk. An ugly-looking man is capricious in what he does and does not. A man who has learned but little speaks roughly, loudly and unengagingly.

* * *

The lion is the guardian of the forest, but the forest continuedly watches over the lion. If disharmony rises between the lion and the forest, they become angry with one another, and the lion goes away. The forest is destroyed by men, the trees are cut, so that an open plain is born. The lion who has fled, and has hidden himself in a ravine between the fields, is attacked by men and killed.

* * *

The eggs of the birds are touched, indeed, but very carefully. When the time has come, then the young emerge from the shell, without any help. Yet, they are wholly equal to their parents, both outwardly and as regards character and behavior; there is no difference. But not so the children of man, in spite of the fact that they are cared for and educated, guarded uninterruptedly and pampered.

* * *

For a man who knows the Veda it is good to bring sacrifices because such is for the benefice of the whole of humanity. A strong character and an unshakable and unfaltering heart are the fruit of knowledge. The fruit of great wealth is irreproachable enjoyment and the willingness to give gifts to others. For a woman, sons are the fruit of the pleasure of love and play like that of a lion.

An Open Letter

U.S. Act to Lift Immigration Ban On Chinese Scored

According to a recent foreign dispatch, the United States House of Representatives Immigration Committee is having a lively time over the anti-Chinese Immigration Law Amendment Bill now before it on account of the unexpectedly stout opposition from Congressmen of the Western States where there are numerous Chinese immigrants. When a vote was taken on the bill on June 7 it was nearly rejected by a difference of just one vote. The panic-stricken authorities went to work to have the final decision postponed until next week in order to gain time in which to win over the opponents.

The very fact that in the United States which professes to be fighting for national freedom and racial equality such a bill should now become an issue in Congress betrays the duplicity of its national character. Moreover, it is quite ironical that a bill introduced by the Government with the object of earning the good graces of Chungking should be threatened with rejection by Congress. What was the exact reason, then, for the Government presenting a bill of this nature, which might well compromise the prestige of the Roosevelt regime?

The answer is quite simple. The United States and Britain on October 10 last year expressed to Chungking their willingness to abolish their extraterritorial rights in China, but since then no concrete arrangements have been made to carry out the decision despite their assurances that negotiations for an agreement on the matter were progressing rapidly. Meanwhile, the National Government, which, since its inception, had been closely cooperating with Japan for the construction of Greater East Asia, declared war on the United States and Britain January 9 this year and undertook to present a common front with Japan for the establishment of a new order.

Anti-Axis Panic-Stricken

In response to this magnificent gesture on the part of Nanking, Japan issued a statement announcing its retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality. The United States and Britain naturally were panic-stricken. On the day following the next they declared their intention to ape Japan.

But have the United States and Britain achieved their end by concluding an agreement with Chungking to renounce their privileges in China? They have not. It so happens that the United States and Britain really possess nothing to relinquish, while Chungking has nothing to gain. Consequently Chungking has merely received a bad cheque which would humiliate the Chiang regime should it try to cash it. That Chungking was aware of this at the time is evident from the fact that, while the American and British press hailed the step as a momentous gesture, public opinion at Chungking was quite indifferent and cool over the matter.

For instance, one Chungking journal the Chung Yang Sheh Tien, commented on January 12: "The law discriminating against Eastern aliens still remains an unsettled question of Sino-American relations . . . .Also the Kowloon concession problem remains unsolved by the new agreement, although it was a product of unequal treaties. These facts mar the complete efficacy of the new agreement." Another Chungking paper, the Ta Kung Pao, of the same date said: "In the same spirit of equality enjoyed by other aliens who are permitted to reside in America, the discriminative clauses against the Chinese in America should be reconsidered."

Sop to Chungking

The United States and Britain must somehow appease the dissatisfied Chungking and must humor it so that it would make more positive efforts to assist the Anglo-American forces in effecting their much-vaunted Pacific counter-offensive. It is at such a time that the Chinese immigration law has become an issue at Chungking, the Chungkingites seeing in the extraterritoriality abolition agreement with the United States and Britain a fit occasion for pointing out a long-standing abuse.

The Chungking paper Central Daily News of May, 9, for example, expressed opposition to the Chinese Exclusion Act on moral and economic grounds, declaring: "If the United States wishes to promote friendly relations with China and thereby strengthen the anti-Axis camp, it must do away with the unequal Chinese Immigration Law." Similarly, on May 19, the paper pointed out that: "These laws and regulations discriminate against the Chinese merely because they are Chinese and thus are extremely insulting to China. If the color of men's skins is to determine international relations, then there can be no such a thing as an alliance." Thus in order to soothe the ruffled feelings of the Chungkingites, the United States has undertaken to make changes in the Chinese Immigration Law which it had enfore-

(Continued on Page 3)

The War Will Put an End
To Anglo-American
Imperialism

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight for Oppressed Asia's
Rights, For Her Freedom
and Light!

No. 15,886 TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

'Scarface' Al Capone Reappears—'Stalks in' on U.S. 'Black Market'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 16.—"Scarface" Al Capone, erstwhile big-time gangster chief of the Chicago underworld, who had for some time been imprisoned on the charge of tax evasion and who was rumored to have been suffering from paraesis, is reported to have made a pompous "comeback" with his underlings on the "black market" stage of America.

Numerous gangsters dispatched to munitions factories and financial circles by Capone are carrying on illegal transactions on such a large scale that police authorities can do nothing.

In very big cities throughout America, 'black marketing' is rampant due to the lenient attitude of the police who are bribed by Capone's agents. For one month from February 15 to March 15, some 5,000 tons of meat were reported to have been sold at illegal prices.

Since the commencement of the War, Hollywood has been transformed into a city of amusements, bars and dubious resorts which daily increase in number. All the amusement halls and bars are crowded day and night with army and navy men because they get a special treat of highball at the price of 35 cents per glass. Some people in San Francisco and Los Angeles are worrying over the decline in morals as at the time of the Gold Rush. However, police authorities find themselves powerless to act and hilarious turmoil and rowdism are reported to be getting worse day by day.

It is generally scorchingly hot in summer in Chicago. Being particularly hot this year, laundrymen are feeling an acute shortage of hands due to the incessant drafting of men workers into military service. Customers cannot have their clothes cleaned in quick time without paying a handsome premium. Housewives being fully occupied and the laundry giving preference to military officers and men, American men must endure wearing filthy shirts.

In the meantime, the United States is now suffering from shortage of paper. Large quantities were previously imported from Canada but due to transportation deficiency, the same quantities of paper became unavailable. As the result, newspapers, periodicals and other publications have been cut down in size. Not only paper, but the supply of ink for printing purpose has also decreased.

Press Comments

Friday, June 18
YOMIURI-HOCHI—British Pressure on Turkey
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Mediterranean Campaign

British Pressure on Turkey

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The situation in the Syrian-Turkish region is so tense at this moment that there is a rumor that the border has been closed. This tension has been created by the British institution of strict search of persons and examination of identities in regard to all travelers from Turkey to Syria or Iraq and at the same time by their massing of troops on the Turkish border, thus menacing that country. On the other hand, the British dispatched Admiral John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, to Turkey to hold conversations with President Ismet Inonu and other leaders of the Turkish Government. It is not difficult to imagine that these steps on the part of the British portend some new demand that they are making on Turkey.

The position of Turkey ever since the outbreak of the European War has been one that deserves much sympathy. Especially since the onset of the German-Soviet War, Turkey has been encircled on three sides by anti-Axis forces and its position has become more and more difficult. It has been exposed to the menace of invasion by the anti-Axis forces and to the crafty maneuvers of the British. Since the entry of the United States into the war, both the United States and Britain, taking advantage of the economic difficulties confronting Turkey due to war, have persistently sought to bring it over to their side by offering various baits such as commercial agreements and Lend-Lease engagements. Despite these anti-Axis agitations, Turkey has firmly maintained its neutrality by dint of extraordinary efforts.

With the termination of the North African campaign, however, the Mediterranean situation has grown extremely tense and the anti-Axis machinations on Turkey have been redoubled. Thus Turkey may be considered to have been facing the most critical situation since the outbreak of the European War.

The anti-Axis forces are concentrating on piercing the Axis defense at the central part of the Mediterranean in order to invade the European Continent. So long as, however, the Axis forces are stoutly holding the Balkans, Crete and the Dodecanese, the Anglo-American camp will find the task extremely difficult. Consequently it has been confronted with the necessity of adopting a new line of strategy. This has made it imperative for the anti-Axis camp to drag Turkey into the war on its side. Thus its operations of interference in the affairs of Turkey have intensified.

The interests of Britain and the Soviet Union in regard to Turkey, however, are sharply at variance. As already manifested at the Montroux conference of 1936, a Britain scheming to monopolize the Mediterranean and a Soviet Union aiming at securing an outlet to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea, had to struggle for the control of the Dardanelles and Bosporus Straits. Thus, the Turkish question is not a simple affair for the anti-Axis camp. Even if it might find the interests of its various members coinciding so far as Turkey is considered as a base of operations, once the control of the straits comes up as an issue, the interests of Britain and the Soviet Union are liable to clash at once. Thus in the British endeavors to win over Turkey there lurks a sinister intention to partition that country.

When we consider these circumstances, it is clear that the way which Turkey must follow with renewed determination is the way of strict neutrality which it has maintained ever since the outbreak of war. Believing as we do that the next move of Turkey at this critical moment will decide its own destiny for centuries to come, we earnestly hope that it will not adopt a mistaken policy.

Mediterranean Campaign

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The anti-Axis propaganda machinery is buzzing as if the visit of Admiral John Cunningham, Commander in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, to Turkey to confer with President Ismet Inonu, Premier Saracoglu and other Turkish leaders, is a preliminary move by way of new operations in the eastern Mediterranean. There can be no doubt that Britain is growing more and more anxious to act at this moment as it considers

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Press Scores Army for Optimism—Stresses Landing on Sicily, Sardinia Hard

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—The anti-Axis forces, having occupied Pantelleria, and Lampedusa in the Sicily Strait, are in a most exultant mood. However, the American press warns the military authorities that they should not entertain much optimism over such a trifling victory.

It is reported that a war correspondent of the evening newspaper P. M., New York, warning against overestimation of the occupation of Pantelleria Island, stated Wednesday as follows:

"It is too much of an exaggeration to call Pantelleria Island the Gibraltar of Italy or Malta of Italy. Some American papers are guilty of wishful thinking when they say that the anti-Axis forces will carry out landing operations on Sicily and Sardinia shortly, but it is very difficult to gain such victories as were scored on Pantelleria Island on these two islands.

"In the case of Pantelleria Island, the anti-Axis forces were able to drop 3,500 tons of bombs on a narrow area and to cut off the enemy's supply routes. But it should be remembered that Sicily is 50 times larger than Pantelleria, and has as many as 18 airfields as compared with one on Pantelleria Island. Moreover, the number of defenders on Sicily Island is 10 times larger than those met on Pantelleria, and supply bases are situated close by.

"Although the Anglo-American forces succeeded in occupying Pantelleria Island, as long as the Axis forces still possess a number of submarine and aircraft bases on Sicily and Sardinia, the anti-Axis forces can never expect safe passage through the Mediterranean."

MANIFESTATION OF MUTUAL AIM NOTED BY WANG

Great Repercussion Reported From China Over Tojo's Speech

Mainichi

NANKING, June 17.—The full text of the speech of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo delivered in the Imperial Diet reached here on the night of June 16, causing great repercussions among the official and unofficial circles. President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of his Government were also greatly moved.

At the session of the Supreme National Defense Council held today, President Wang explained the contents of Prime Minister Tojo's speech, presenting a very inspired scene rarely witnessed in other sessions of this Council as all those present were deeply impressed.

At 3 p.m. today, President Wang Ching-wei in the name of the Chief of the Executive Yuan made the following statement regarding Prime Minister Tojo's speech:

"The speech delivered by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in the Imperial Diet was indeed a concrete manifestation of Geater East Asia coprosperity principle. The objective of the War of Greater East Asia has been further clarified as a result. The peoples of all countries of East Asia, upon hearing the speech, must have surely further solidified their faith in the future of their own countries as well as of East Asia. I firmly believe that henceforth the ties binding the peoples of East Asia will be rendered firmer. Prime Minister Tojo, speaking in the Imperial Diet, revealed his determination to realize his intention of giving assistance to all the countries and peoples of East Asia and extricating them from the Anglo-American yoke. Hearing these happy tidings, all the inhabitants of East Asia have been greatly inspired and encouraged, so it is a matter of course that they have made up their minds to heartily cooperate.

"Also, the friendship of Japan toward China was shown to be very deep indeed, placing much expectations in us and assuring strong support to us, which has tremendously inspired the Government and people of the Republic of China. Since January 9 this year when our ally, Japan, with a view to assisting complete accomplishment of independence of the Republic of China,

(Continued on Page 2)

HEARTFELT REJOICINGS swept the entire Philippines as Prime Minister Tojo's promise of independence to the Islands within this year was heard clear and distinct over the radio waves. The Japanese military authorities in the Philippines, sharing in the joy, invited Chief Civil Administrator Vargas and other prominent Filipino officials to their headquarters to celebrate the happy news. Shown is the Philippines leader (0) leading the gathering in three hearty Banzai. (Telephoto from Fukuoka)

Vargas Plans Big Rally in Manila To Thank Japan for Freedom Grant

Domei

MANILA, June 17.—An order has been issued by Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas to the Home Secretary and Director-General of the Kalibapi for a mass meeting to express thanks to Japan for granting independence to the Philippines.

According to the instructions given by the Chief Administrator, the Kalibapi will hold a mass meeting at 4:30 p.m., June 19, at Luneta Park, Manila, to express public appreciation for the generous and fair attitude of Japan. At this meeting, Chief Administrator Jorges B. Vargas, high officials of the administration, Director-General Benigno S. Aquino of the Kalibapi, governors of all provinces, local Kalibapi representatives and others are scheduled to be present.

Chief Administrator Vargas also issued an order today to the people of Manila urging them all to attend the coming meeting.

REBEL FRENCH CLOSE PARLEY

Puppet Committee Reveals Details—Issue Said Unsolved

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—Due to pressure by Anglo-American representatives, the general meeting of the puppet Committee for Liberation of France was held at Algiers on Thursday morning for about one hour and a half.

An Algiers' dispatch reports the contents of the communique issued after the close of the meeting, as follows:

"The Committee for Liberation of France has held its general meeting under chairmanship of General Henri H. Giraud. All Committee members unanimously agreed on methods of disposing various pending issues. Opinions were exchanged on reorganization of the French army. The Foreign Affairs Committee also reported notifications from three foreign countries regarding approval of the puppet Committee.

"Moreover, the conferees decided to immediately start examination of the problem of holding general meetings among representatives, as indicated in letters exchanged between Giraud and de Gaulle."

Meanwhile, United States and British propaganda organs are elated over the termination of the general meeting of the Committee. They seem to think that solution of the issue of organizing the new regime has been found. However, conflict between de Gaulle and Giraud over reorganization of the French rebel army is said to be still serious with further difficulties lying in the way of the puppet Committee.

British King in Algiers

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—King George VI of Great Britain arrived at Algiers today and inspected for more than one hour anti-Axis warships and merchant vessels anchoring in the harbor, according to reports from Algiers. A report from La Linea, Spain, says that the King is expected to reach Gibraltar tomorrow afternoon.

BRITISH STAND IRES MOSLEMS

Foe Accuses Jinnah Of Non-Cooperation; Indians to Retaliate

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 17.—There is every indication that the anti-British sentiment of the Indian Moslems will assume serious proportions.

According to a New Delhi dispatch received here, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Moslem League, together with all the members of his faction, did not attend the Council of the State of Sind which was scheduled to open at Karachi the other day, thus rendering the meeting a failure.

Greatly indignant over his anti-British attitude, the British authorities in India sent an intimidatory note to Jinnah, accusing him of his non-cooperative attitude. Due to this reason, it is stated that Jinnah, changing his schedule, has decided to stay at Karachi for the time being in order to confer with the Moslem leaders there.

The Indian Moslem League is highly indignant over the fact that the British Government of India has recently rejected Jinnah's proposal to meet Mahatma Gandhi, and it has also shown great dissatisfaction over the foodstuff policy of the British Indian Government.

In the light of these facts, it is generally presumed that Jinnah may assume a rigid attitude shortly toward Britain as a result of his conference with the Moslem leaders.

Turko-Syrian Front Closed

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 18.—British Embassy authorities at Ankara announced yesterday that the Turkish-Syrian frontier has been closed by strong defense corps to prevent the movement of troops, according to reports received here from Ankara.

Tomii Sees Foreign Chief

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—Japanese Ambassador to Argentina Baron Chu Tomii called on the Argentine Foreign Minister today and held a long conference.

PEERS SPEEDING APPROVAL OF BILLS AS LOWER HOUSE CONCLUDES LABORS; CLOSING CEREMONIES DUE TOMORROW

Rapid Action Marks 82nd Special Diet—Good Record Made

All the remaining Government bills submitted to the present Extraordinary Diet were approved by the House of Representatives yesterday with expedition befitting the times, and passed on to the House of Peers, to which the center of interest has now shifted.

Two of the eight bills submitted were approved by the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and three Law Bills and three Budget Bills in rapid succession yesterday, the House continuing in active session until late hours of the night on both days.

At a plenary session of the Lower House which opened yesterday at 8:52 p.m., Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Chairman of the Budget Committee reported on his Committee's findings on the three Budget Bills submitted by the Government. The three bills were then put to the vote and unanimously approved without any amendments.

Sent to Upper House

Budaiyu Kogure, Chairman of the Committee entrusted with the examination of the three Law Bills: Enterprise Adjustment Fund Law; Revision of Law No. 9, 1943; and Revision of the National Welfare Bank Law; submitted a report to the House on the findings of his Committee on the three bills. These three important bills were also unanimously approved, and all six bills passed on to the House of Peers.

Speaker Tadahiko Okada then reported to the House that messages of condolence on the much lamented deaths of Matsutaro Hiramatsu of Kanagawa Prefecture and Toshio Kato of Hiroshima Prefecture, both members of the Lower House, had been sent in the name of the House of Representatives.

Having completed examination and approval of the Government bills the House of Representatives adjourned at 9:54 p.m. last night.

With the plenary session of the Upper House and the Budget Committee both scheduled to meet at 10 a.m. today the House of Peers will immediately commence examination of the six bills forwarded by the House of Representatives yesterday. It is expected that all the bills will be approved by the Upper House in the course of the afternoon.

A plenary meeting of the House of Representatives will be held at 1 p.m. today, at which Ryutaro Nagai will explain the proposal relating to a resolution to further cement the solid determination of the 100,000,000 people of Japan to fight until final victory.

The closing ceremony of the 82nd Extraordinary Imperial Diet will take place on Saturday, June 19.

Germany Agrees With Shigemitsu—Schmidt Reiterates Faith in Japan

Domei

BERLIN, June 17.—The full text of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's speech before the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives today, was received here through Domei. In this connection, German Government circles manifested unqualified support to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's statement that the Axis' victory was a prerequisite for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In a press interview at noon today, Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of Press Department of the Foreign Office, responded to various questions submitted by the press in connection with the Japanese Foreign Minister's speech.

Commenting on the determination of the Japanese Government to advance for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, together with the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, Dr. Schmidt said:

"Fabulous figures regarding production increase are flaunted by America and Britain. Against the 'numerical' American-British propaganda, the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia assume a vital significance. Already one-half of the 10,000,000 East Asian inhabitants are cooperating with the Japanese Forces. Moreover, as they are participating in the increased production front, they may be said to be contributing greatly toward the Axis' victory."

LABORITES QUIT SMUTS CABINET

24 Branches in Mining District Form 'Radical Democratic Party'

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—A serious rift has appeared in the ranks of the Labor Party of the Union of South Africa, one of the parties supporting the Smuts Cabinet, as members of more than 24 branches in the mining district bolted the party and formed the "Radical Democratic Party," according to reports from Johannesburg.

The present Smuts Cabinet is a coalition body formed by the United Party as its nucleus and supported by the Labor Party and the Dominion Party.

Coming just before the general election to be held on July 7, this rift in the Labor Party is regarded a very serious political development.

The new "Radical Democratic Party" is expected to face the coming election from its own independent standpoint, and the Government is greatly worried, the report further said.

Holding Vote Campaigns

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—With the general election of the Union of South Africa approaching, all parties are making strenuous election campaigns by holding mass meetings, according to reports from Johannesburg.

At the general meeting of the United Party, the Government

(Continued on Page 2)

Big Increase Noticeable In Reich Manpower Supply

Domei

BERLIN, June 17.—The number of those employed within Germany on June 1 exceeded the figure at the time of the outbreak of the present European War by 3,500,000, and particularly in the first five months of the present year, an increase of about 2,000,000 was recorded, German Government authorities announced.

These figures have proved that those behind-the-gun front in Germany are not at all disturbed even in the point of manpower resources despite the large number of young men recently sent to fighting lines.

At the time of the last European War, a decrease in the number of industrial workers in Germany was noticeable with the recruiting of young men to military service and in the latter period of the war, the number of the employed was only about 80 per cent of the total at the time of the beginning of the war.

Spanish Council Meeting

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—The Spanish Government decided to call a session of the Supreme Military Council in view of the present Mediterranean situation and Lieutenant-General Yoldi Luis Orgaz, Governor-General of Morocco, arrived at Madrid today by air to attend the meeting.

AXIS CONTINUES BITTER AIR WAR

Soviet Plane Losses Mounting—Iceland Raided by Luftwaffe

Domei

ROME, June 17.—Italian torpedo-plane units started offensive activities in the Sicily Straits yesterday, despite heavy rain and dense clouds, when they attacked a closely guarded group of enemy transports.

One 5,000-ton class cargo ship was sunk and another of 5,000 tons was set ablaze.

Despite fierce enemy anti-aircraft fire, all Italian torpedo planes returned safely to their base.

Domei

BERLIN, June 17.—Axis air forces on Wednesday shot down 24 Soviet planes, two of which were downed by the Hungarian air force, in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced on Thursday.

On the North Finland front, Red troops made several attempts to attack the Axis armies, but they were all repulsed, it is stated.

The communique further reveals that in the waters around Pantelleria Island, the Luftwaffe scored direct hits upon an enemy medium-size freighter. In the waters of the North Atlantic, German patrol bombers showered large-type missiles on an enemy freighter, causing heavy damages. Although details are lacking, the vessel is believed to have sunk eventually.

Meanwhile, German night-fighting units and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 14 enemy bombers, in addition to four other enemy planes in German-occupied area of Western Europe.

On Wednesday night, British bomber formations attacked West Germany. Particularly in Koeln, the enemy planes dropped bombs on the residential zone, causing casualties among innocent civilians and

(Continued on Page 2)

Seen for Viceroy Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, is the strongest candidate to succeed Marquis Linlithgow as Viceroy of India, the News Chronicle declared today, according to London reports. Sir John is a veteran statesman and is now 61 years old, he was Governor of Bengal from 1932 to 1937.

New Anti-Axis Parley Set

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—A conference among the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking will be opened at Washington in July, the Exchange Telegraph News Agency reported today, according to reports received from London. The report, however, does not refer to the names of the representatives stated to attend the conference.

Soviet Aid for Poles

Domei

MOSCOW, June 17.—In a letter sent today to the Polish Patriotic Committee in Soviet territory, Premier Josef Stalin said that the Soviet Government will do everything possible for advance of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. Also, it will support the restoration of a powerful independent Polish nation.

Big Fleet Reaches 'Rock'

Domei

MADRID, June 17.—at the naval port of Gibraltar are now anchored one British battleship, two aircraft carriers, 10 destroyers, and 74 anti-Axis merchant ships including seven transports that have just arrived from the United States, according to reports from La Linea.

Big Flood Hits India

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—A great flood occurred in Arcot district, Bengal Province, India, in the latter part of May and 6,000 houses were destroyed and 11 persons were killed, it is reported from New Delhi. The rice crop in the interior district has been totally destroyed and the provincial Government is taking every possible measures to give relief to the flood sufferers.

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

THAI FINANCES MADE FIRMER

Monetary Control Ordinance Decided--All Banks Affected

Domei

BANGKOK, June 17.—To stabilize further the wartime monetary structure, the Thai Government has decided to exercise stronger control over all monetary activities within the country, including all banking organs.

Through the present control, the Thai Government aims at bolstering the credit of banks, accelerating consumption of bonds and checking advent of inflationary tendencies.

Details of the monetary control were announced by the Government in the Official Gazette on June 15 in form of the Wartime Monetary Control Ordinance.

The text of the ordinance, which took effect as from June 15, follows:—

"1. The provisions of present ordinance are applicable to all banks, including foreign banks, insurance companies, savings banks and all other monetary organs within Thailand, with exception of the Central Bank of Thailand.

"2 Reserve funds of various banks shall be decided upon by the Central Bank of Thailand. The amount of reserve funds shall correspond to the minimum of 9 per cent and maximum of 45 per cent of the total amount of current deposits.

"Fifty per cent of such reserve funds shall be the deposits at the Central Bank of Thailand. Reserve funds are required to be in form of Thai currency or deposits at the Central Bank of Thailand. Current, fixed and other deposits as well as overdrafts of other banks shall be included in the total amount of deposits at different banks.

"3. All monetary organs are required to obtain permission from the Minister of Finance for conducting following businesses: (a) Making new investments; (b) Extension of loans; (c) Calling of unpaid capital or increase of capital; (d) Flotation of debentures, and (e) Establishment or increase of reserves.

"4. Those violating the provisions of the present Ordinance shall be subjected to fines not exceeding 20,000 bahts."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

it most opportune for both political and strategic maneuvers. General Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East, had visited Turkey on a previous occasion, and since then there has been much talk of developing the so-called second front from the eastern Mediterranean to the Balkans.

According to the British paper plan, it must be possible at any moment to invade the Dodecanese and the former Grecian islands forming the advance bases of Italy but as a strategic plan this has been exposed to the scrutiny of various parties for quite a long time.

To be sure, it is only 40 kilometers to Rhodes from Cyprus Island and only 550 kilometers from Alexandria, but if any effective offensive on the European Continent is to be prepared, an enormous transportation capacity must be secured. Already, since the Tunisian campaign, the Anglo-American shipping power has been frozen at the western and southern Mediterranean and even at that Britain is eagerly awaiting aid from the United States. They might grow impatient in their one-sided strategic arguments but when they are making such frantic efforts to invade Italy or southern France they can hardly extend their operations to the east. Moreover, Crete is being defended by the Germans allowing the British little scope for freedom in that sector. Thus the British fleet and land forces in the eastern Mediterranean are frozen to their present positions and cannot move into action.

Even if the islands in the Dodecanese area, which they are eying as covetously, are strategically of great value, they will find that it will entail tremendous labor and sacrifice merely to chip off the tip of Greece. If their much-advisertised second front is to be developed in the Balkans, they must make gigantic preparations and will be compelled to drag Turkey into the war, which would create intense friction with the Soviet Union, which also has an eye on the Balkans.

Since the neutrality of Turkey is now strictly maintained, their maneuvers and gestures are being frustrated by powerful political circumstances. If the Anglo-American camp in its impatience seeks to make some new move in the eastern Mediterranean, they must obtain the understanding of Turkey. But Turkey will not invite war by such an unwise course.

Filipino, Burmese Parties Impressed By Visits to Auto Plant, Police Board

Head of Manila Detective Department Astounded By Modern System of Criminology; Marquis Inouye, Shioden Tender Luncheon to Members From Burma

Desirous to come in contact as much as possible with the true aspects of Japan in her wartime structure during their sojourn in this country, the members of the Philippine Inspection Party together with the Burmese Party visited the Nissan Automobile Factory in Yokohama in the forenoon and the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board in the afternoon yesterday.

At the Nissan Factory, they were given an opportunity to witness the spirited efforts of Japan's industrial workers doing their share toward the consummation of the war.

The visit to the Metropolitan Police Board revealed to the Filipinos and Burmese a police system which may well be boasted of to the world. The members also witnessed the judo and fencing practices.

Then under the guidance of an official in charge, they were led through the Criminal Identification Section with explanations given on the several hundred thousands of finger prints and the system of clue investigation. Three interesting hours were spent at the Metropolitan Police Board inspecting its various departments.

Praises Police Work

Jose E. Dendelio, head of the Manila Detective Department, manifesting particular interest in the inspection of the Police Board, commented as follows:

"I am indeed astonished. I am ashamed to admit that we were sadly ignorant of Japan before coming here. The wonderful organization and the completeness of facilities has been a source of tremendous surprise to me.

"I am particularly impressed with the alert attitude of the Japanese policemen. The inspection of the criminal statistics show that most of the criminals are caught. Under the circumstances there is no opportunity for crime to flourish in this country.

"I certainly envy the Japanese people who are able to carry on their daily existence in such a peaceful and orderly land."

The Burmese members were invited to a luncheon party given in their honor at the Daiichi Hotel by the Japan-Burma Society under the sponsorship of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

The Burmese were warmly received by Marquis Saburo Inouye, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, retired, and 18 other noted personalities.

Both parties also paid a visit to the National School at Nagata-cho.

Afterwards, the Filipino Mission inspected the offices of the Mainichi Shimbun, while the Burmese party visited the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Manifestation Of Mutual Aim Noted by Wang

(Continued From Page 1)

took the step of returning the concessions and relinquishing extraterritoriality, the people of China have come to see a bright future in store for them, and feel boundlessly encouraged. Japan has now carried the noble work a step further and made a declaration to fundamentally revise the treaties existing between Japan and China, which would result in great benefits, further increasing the intimate relations between the two countries.

"The essential principle of the treaties so far concluded between the two countries since the removal of the capital of the National Government to Nanking was the setting up of a new order of East Asia on the basis of morality through the cooperation of Japan and China. This principle is, it is needless to say, permanently unchangeable. However, in full consideration of the pressing circumstances at the outset, the foregoing treaties were originally concluded to prevent Anglo-American influence from doing any evil by taking advantage of any cleavage.

"Now the Anglo-American influence has been swept away followed by the resultant improvement of the surrounding circumstances. It is intended, therefore, to revise the treaties, in order to cause the Republic of China to further display its total power, militarily and economically, and to perfect its national power to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. We are truly grateful for the deep friendship of our ally, Japan, and will push forward in close cooperation, aiming at the realization of joint prosperity of the two countries, with a view to accomplishing the objective of the War of Greater East Asia as early as possible.

Laborites Quit Smuts Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

Party, held at Boksburg yesterday, Premier General Jan C. Smuts spoke as follows:

"The dispatch of South African troops to the Mediterranean and other fronts is indispensable for the defense of South Africa. If the Opposition Party gains political power, I believe a great confusion will be caused. I hope that as the result of the coming election, South Africa will be able to maintain domestic peace for several years so that we can fulfil our duties for the execution of the war."

Meanwhile, the Opposition Party is also holding its mass meeting at Frankfort, Orange Free State. N. C. Havenga, leader of the Party, emphasizing the independence of South Africa, declared, "Because South Africa is related to Britain, it was drawn into war twice already. I desire the appearance of an independent republican form of Government for South Africa."

120 Italian Churches Hit

Domei

ROME, June 17.—Since the beginning of the war, 120 church buildings were damaged by anti-Axis air forces in all parts of Italy, Italian Government authorities announced today. Those damaged included 29 at Genoa, 27 at Palermo, 24 at Trino and 22 at Naples.

Bus Service for Sumatra

Domei

MEDAN, June 17.—A new bus service has been opened between here and Bukit Tinggi, formerly Fort de Kock, responding to ever-increasing volume of traffic in North Sumatra, it is officially announced by the Transport Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration.

The new route covers 730 kilometers running along the foot of the Barisan Mountains through Taroetoeung and Padangdimpoean. The buses start daily from both ends.

Axis Continues Bitter Air War

(Continued From Page 1)

destroying public buildings, four hospitals and three churches.

Air Activities Described

The activities of German air forces on the eastern front and in the Mediterranean area are described by Major Albert Freitag, air correspondent of DNB, today as follows.

German air forces on the eastern front concentrated their attack on the Soviet railway supply routes day and night yesterday, and, particularly, in the southern sector of the front gained considerable results. Two Soviet supply trains were directly hit and completely burned, while the engine of another train was caused to explode and as the train stopped it was machinegunned, causing utter confusion among the Soviet infantry units that were aboard.

German air units that attacked various enemy airfields on the eastern front shot down 23 planes in air fighting and 23 more on the ground. On the other fronts 30 other Soviet military planes were shot down. German planes that did not return numbered two.

In the Mediterranean area, German air units bombed the Pantelleria area again yesterday, and besides sinking one 3,000 ton class anti-Axis cargo ship, caused serious damages to transports and landing boats in the harbor, registering many direct hits. Two of the landing boats were seen enveloped in flames. The loss on the German side was only one plane.

Iceland Raided

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—The Luftwaffe air raided Iceland today, according to reports received here from Reykjavik.

The coastwise steamer, Sweden, suffered a direct hit, and many casualties were caused among the crew.

14 R.A.F. Bombers Lost

R.A.F. bomber units bombed Koeln and other cities in western Germany Wednesday night. Fourteen British bombers were lost in the raid, the British Air Ministry announced Thursday, according to London reports.

Italian Forces Active

Domei

ROME, June 17.—In 15 days from June 1 to 15, Italian navy and air forces operating in the Mediterranean area sank one anti-Axis submarine, heavily damaged three cruisers (of which two are almost certain to have been sunk), heavily damaged 16 destroyers and other light warships, sank or set on fire five merchant vessels totaling 33,000 tons, heavily damaged 18 merchant ships, heavily damaged 15 landing boats and shot down 174 airplanes, the Italian High Command announced today.

TURKS STRESS NEUTRAL STAND

President Inonu Gives Frank Policy at Rally Of People's Party

Special to the Nippon Times

ANKARA, June 16.—The great Congress of the Republican People's Party produced some important points for the Turkish foreign policy. Ismet Inonu, the State President and chairman of this important party, announced the establishment of the general principles of the Turkish foreign policy leaving nothing to be desired as regards clarity. In short his policy was to preserve the peace of the country in its preparedness for defending its security and independence.

At a time which Turkey to an increasing extent is being made the center of Anglo-American temptations and intrigues such statements by competent men are of greatest importance. Towards the end of the congress Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu who for several years headed the foreign political department in the Government referred to the Turkish relations with the principal belligerents thus supplementing the declarations of the party's chief and the head of the country.

Premier Saracoglu first of all referred to the Soviet Union with which more than 20 years ago Turkey, during her fight for independence, signed her first foreign political treaty. As explained in the paper "Ulus" by Deputy Attai, this treaty was signed at a time when both states were in their initial stage standing alone in the world of politics and the Turkish Premier believes that these relations will last.

Political quarters have noted with interest the positiveness of the tone with which the Premier spoke of the relations with the Soviet neighbor and the British ally, as well as with the Germans.

The pact of friendship with Germany had been signed at a particularly stormy time when the German troops in the victorious Balkan campaign approached the so-called safety area of Turkey. The pact was due to the sincere mutual wish for the preservation of peace. It corresponded with the actual requirements and continued to be of good use to both signatories.

The proceedings at the Ankara party congress which as regards domestic politics is of greatest importance to the country leave no doubt that Turkey is concentrating all her efforts in order not to be drawn into the conflict. Despite her delicate geographical position she wishes to cultivate her friendly relations with all belligerent States.

According to the speech, delivered by President Inonu, as well as that of Premier Saracoglu, the surest guarantee for this hitherto successfully pursued policy is the existence of a well equipped army and of a united nation, prepared to make sacrifices. With this at her back Turkey will await further developments, filled with confidence and healthy optimism. Turkey, however, is prepared and resolved to defend herself against force.

Turkish Policy Given

Special to the Nippon Times

ISTANBUL, June 15.—On the occasion of the national party congress which is held every four years and which was concluded today, Premier Sukru Saracoglu in his speech, referring to Turkey's foreign policy, stated that since four years Turkey was facing an embittered war raging all over the world. During these four years Turkey had repeatedly experienced the danger of being involved in the war but the straightforwardness of the Turkish policy which began with Ataturk and the unity among the Turkish people, together with their willingness for sacrifices which knew no bounds, had saved Turkey from this danger.

With reference to Turkey's relations toward the other powers, the Premier said that the Soviet Union had stretched out a hand to Turkey during her war of independence while, on the other hand, Turkey had also assisted the Soviet Union. These mutual ties had brought both countries closer together putting their relations on a solid basis by long-term agreements. Today both parties were loyally adhering to their agreements.

The pact with England was not only restricted to a limited amount of years but was meant for a long duration expanding over far-reaching areas. The cordial discussions, held with the British Foreign Minister R. Anthony Eden, as well as with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, clearly revealed this fact, uniting the statesmen of both countries on the basis of equal points of view. Moreover, the events had shown that the non-aggression pact with Germany was also in accordance with the interests of both countries and would also be beneficial for both countries in the future.

All those factors revealed, the Premier stated in conclusion, that the Turkish foreign policy which was based on the unity of the nation as well as on a strong army, had kept Turkey away from danger.

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WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

Impressed by Japanese Loyalty

French Indo-China, which is today the most important granary in East Asia, and which exports more rice than any other country in the world, is at present playing a vital part in helping to win the War. So declared Emmanuel Hoquanphuoc, an Annamese resident, in an interview with a representative of the Nippon Times today.

But French Indo-China is playing an active role in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere by unstintingly contributing not only rice but other materials essential to wartime industry, Mr. Hoquanphuoc added. The vast natural resources of French Indo-China, coupled with the spiritual backing of 24,000,000 souls, are solidly behind Japan in the present struggle, and this close cooperation is expected to prove an important cog in the 'ultimate victory' machine, the visitor pointed out.

In spite of the constant influx of necessary materials, there is no danger of the source running dry, as large tracts near Tongking, reputedly rich in mineral wealth, have yet to be tapped, so the supply appears to be inexhaustible, he declared.

"The geographical proximity of French Indo-China greatly enhances transportation facilities, and a large quantity of rice is being exported yearly from this vast granary of the South," the visitor explained. He continued: "From a military viewpoint French Indo-China is also invaluable as the establishment of extreme importance for conducting operations against Chungking.

"Rich in raw materials, and with countless mines still unexploited, French Indo-China is taking an increasingly important part in the War. With no heavy industries of its own to utilize the rich deposits of iron ore, tungsten and zinc, vast quantities are being shipped to Japan.

"Excellent transportation facilities, is an additional reason for the importance of French Indo-China as a raw material source.

"Sugar and charcoal, of no direct interest to wartime industry but of prime importance to the housewife, are other major exports to China and Japan."

The desire of the people of French Indo-China to acquire first-hand knowledge of Japan, and of things Japanese, can best be illustrated, Mr. Hoquanphuoc declared, by the rush, not long ago, of five thousand in reply to a call from Japan for seven exchange students.

Mr. Hoquanphuoc declared that he is deeply inspired by the determination evidenced on all sides for the successful prosecution of the War. "All the boys here wish to become soldiers, and all the soldiers for an opportunity to lay down their lives for the Emperor," he said.

Commenting further on life in Japan, he declared that the excellent network of electricity and telephone systems throughout the country, extending even to rural districts, had made a great impression on him.

"Courtesy, and hospitality towards foreigners, of the Japanese, are characteristics identical with those of my people, and I feel very much at home," Mr. Hoquanphuoc concluded.

According to Mr. Hoquanphuoc, who has been studying in Tokyo since November last year, there are now sixteen Annamese students in Japan, fourteen of whom are with the Kokusai Gakuyu Kai.

Culture for F.I.C. Chinese

Domei

SAIGON, June 17.—For the purpose of enhancing cultural standards of Chinese residents in French Indo-China, a French Indo-China Chinese Resident Book Publishing Trade Association will be established here tomorrow with due ceremony.

The new association will also act as an organ to consolidate Chinese book publishing quarters here and Cholon and will work in concert with the Education Promotion Society.

Manchou Mines Record Huge Output Increases

Domei

HSINKING, June 17.—Production of various mines in Manchoukuo has been constantly increasing since the increased production movement was launched on April 1. The results for May showed a phenomenal record, unparalleled as yet in Manchoukuo's mining history.

The May record was twice that of April, and if the March results are taken as 100 May production will be 240.

The highly satisfactory results attest to the smooth working of the many increased production policies now in practical application. The two basic factors contributing to the May results, are satisfactory working conditions at various mines and smooth operation of transportation facilities.

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BALKAN SECTOR ABLY DEFENDED

Doom Awaits Enemy In Any Attempt to Land on Continent

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 17.—The impenetrable strong European defense with multitudes of fortifications established at all vital landing points will only spell doom to the anti-Axis forces if they ever attempt to invade the Continent, according to the military commentator of the Berliner Boersenzeitung in his article entitled "Bulwark of the Southeast," which deals with the strength of the defenses in the Balkan sector and the risky chance of an enemy landing operation in this area.

"Recent weeks," he states, "have convinced everybody of the fact that an invincible Atlantic front is stretching along the Atlantic coast from Narvik in the high north to Irun on the Spanish border. The only hope of the enemy is now to make a landing in southeastern Europe.

"If the anti-Axis forces really foster such hopes, they will with their first attempt find out that they have made a fatal mistake by ignoring the essential changes that have taken place in southeastern Europe. The present situation in this area can no longer be compared with those in 1914 and 1939, for the Balkans, formerly a continuous source of disturbances, have by now become the bulwark of southeastern Europe.

"Bulgaria, led by King Boris, is fully determined to defend her home country to the last man. Rumania's soldiers under the command of their Marshal Ion Antonescou are loyally fighting shoulder to shoulder with their German comrades.

"The Hungarian army which had likewise proved its worth in the course of this war will put up a powerful resistance against any attempt of invading Europe.

"Yugoslavia does not exist any more while Serbia is showing a growing understanding for the duties of the country toward Europe.

"The Croats who have been liberated after a long suppression constitute a valuable help for Germany.

"Liberated Slovakia also owns a powerful army which has likewise distinguished itself at the Eastern Front.

"The enemy will find it extremely difficult to attack southeastern Europe for the German and Italian troops on the Balkans have prepared an effective defense also in the forefield of this possible future theater of war.

"The island of Crete which now for two years is in the hands of the German troops is an especially valuable bridgehead considerably facilitating the defense of the Balkans.

"Defending the Balkans the British once before had to leave European territory in a precipitated flight and a fresh enemy landing attempt will be doomed to the same fate."

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Changed to Embassy

Domei

MOSCOW, June 17.—The Governments of the Soviet Union and Mexico will respectively raise their legations to the status of embassies, the Soviet Government announced today.

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